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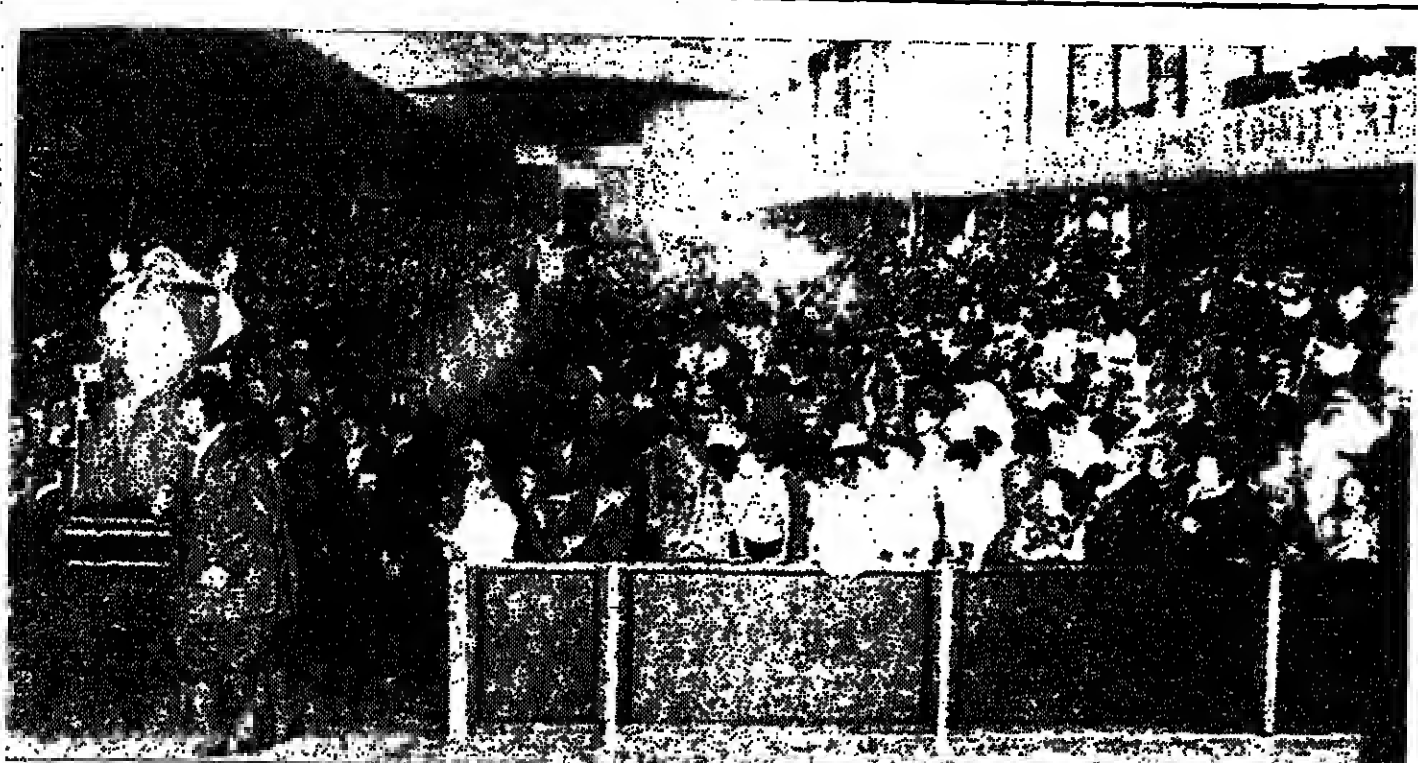
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds. Temp. 65-72 (20-22). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 72-82 (22-28). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-68 (18-20). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 63-65 (17-18). CHANDEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 64-68 (18-20). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 64-68 (18-20). Yesterday's temp. 61-63 (17-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 10	Belgium 10	Denmark 1.75	France 1.00	Germany 0.80	Greece 1.00	India 1.25	Iran 1.00	Italy 1.00	Japan 1.00	Lebanon 1.00	Luxembourg 1.00	Malta 1.00	Netherlands 1.00	Norway 1.00	Portugal 1.00	Spain 1.00	Sweden 1.00	Switzerland 1.00	Turkey 1.00	U.S. Military 1.00	Yugoslavia 1.00
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o. 27.257 PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1970 Established 1887



Pope Paul arriving for his general audience yesterday shortly before rocks were thrown at him.

Two Stones Thrown at Pope During Audience

CAPRI, Italy, Sept. 2 (AP).—A 35-year-old Italian hurled two egg-sized stones at Pope Paul VI today, narrowly missing him. It was the second such attack on a pope in modern times, the first such incident occurring in April in Sardinia, when stones were thrown at the pope's entourage. The stones flew out of the crowd at a general audience today at which the pope had pleaded for a return to peace, reason and God. The pope had just blessed the throng of about 7,000 persons attending the audience at his summer residence here.

The assailant was immediately seized. A bag of stones was found in the man's possession. Police described him as a mental case and quoted him as saying "spirits" had moved him to the act.

The stones sailed over the pope's head and left large marks on the wall in back of his throne.

If the pontiff was aware of the attack, he did not show it. While priests and pilgrims seized the assailant amid general commotion and a few screams, the pope calmly shook hands and chatted with nearby prelates. He then left the hall.

The stone-thrower, Luigi Donno, was turned over to Italian police, who placed him in a psychiatric clinic in Rome.

A Vatican spokesman, and later the Vatican daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said that the 72-year-old pontiff was not aware of the attack until he was told of it by his secretary after the audience.

Later, Mr. Donno's mother said in Corigliano that her son had gone to Rome last April to ask the pope for a job. But he wasn't able to see him. She said that he had been unable to find suitable work in Switzerland, West Germany or his hometown.

Local sources reported that Mr. Donno showed signs of withdrawal after being discharged against his will some years ago from the Italian Navy, where he served as a radio telegraphist.

Later, Mr. Donno's mother said in Corigliano that her son had gone to Rome last April to ask the pope for a job. But he wasn't able to see him. She said that he had been unable to find suitable work in Switzerland, West Germany or his hometown.

U.S. Evidence Indicates SAMs at Canal Tripled

Nixon May Make Appeal For 'Meaningful' Truce

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The United States government urgently searched today for ways of preserving the tenuous cease-fire in the Middle East and of resuming the Arab-Israeli peace talks as new American evidence showed that the number of Egyptian missile positions in the truce zone had virtually tripled in the last month.

Among steps under consideration was a public appeal by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, or possibly even President Nixon, to all the governments involved in the crisis for a "meaningful" observance of the truce.

Such an appeal, coming as the climax of intensive diplomatic activity by the United States, may be issued before the end of this week, according to officials here.

It would be addressed to the Soviet Union as well as to Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

High administration officials said yesterday that the United States was now "satisfied" on the basis of photographic and electronic evidence that Egypt had violated the standstill cease-fire in the Suez Canal region by moving anti-aircraft missile batteries into the truce zone.

From Jerusalem, Peter Gross of The New York Times reported that authoritative sources said today that the divided Israeli cabinet had decided, in a compromise, to wait about two weeks to determine whether the United States could fulfill its assurances that the present cease-fire would not bring military advantage to the Egyptians.

The compromise was said to involve a postponement in the peacekeeping efforts, while the United States has the opportunity to pursue some quiet diplomacy.

At the Western White House in San Clemente, where Mr. Nixon met yesterday with his top advisers to examine the situation resulting from the Egyptian truce violations, press secretary Ron Ziegler said today that "this is a delicate time."

"Our objective, to repeat again," he said, "is to proceed with the establishment of a long-term solution of this problem in the Middle East."

Mr. Ziegler said the United States is "watching the situation very carefully" and that "there are very full discussions."

Refusing to discuss reports from high sources in the administration that the United States now had "reached" evidence of a continuing forward movement of Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in the Egyptian cease-fire zone, Mr. Ziegler said:

"We are in touch with all the parties through diplomatic channels and those are the channels through which we intend to convey our thinking for the time being."

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, said that United States diplomats had been discussing the truce problem with Soviet and Egyptian officials, but he declined to say when and where the most recent meetings were held.

He said that the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jacob D. Beam, conferred with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Kuznetsov "a week or ten days ago." Other (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



TOP TEAM—President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew meeting the press in San Clemente after Mr. Agnew had reported to the President on his Asian tour.

14 Senate Hawks, Doves Ask Nixon To Seek Cease-Fire in Paris Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—A group of 14 senators today urged President Nixon to seek a cease-fire in the Paris talks, a move they said would be a "new, cease-fire throughout."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., took the lead in organizing the new cease-fire effort. He is joined by Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., the Senate's Republican leader; Sen. Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and other members as dissimilar as Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.

Fourteen senators had signed the proposal by late afternoon, and the list was growing.

There were diverse motives behind the sudden support for the new cease-fire proposal, informed sources conceded. Some joined to avoid being put in a politically negative position by voting for the defeat earlier yesterday of the Vietnam doves "and the war" amendment. Other supporters are hopeful the new move may help to break the "impasse" in the Paris peace talks. Still others see the plan as a psychological-warfare advantage, whatever its fate.

The latest cease-fire proposal could bring a halt in the shooting to free elections supervised by a third commission in which the National Liberation Front could participate, to the release of all prisoners and to economic reconstruction aid to both North and South Vietnam.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Scott indicated at a news conference that the proposal was neither a White House "trial balloon" nor coordinated or prearranged with the Nixon administration. The senators said they decided it was a "good time to stir something up" in Paris.

The initiators' objective is to enhance the administration's peace objectives, not to confound them, Senate sources said.

The main ingredients of the plan have been circulated for nearly two years by the National Committee on a Political Settlement in Vietnam and have been discussed at length with the administration. They encompass many elements in the administration's present proposals in Paris, but refocus them on a cease-fire.

The Nixon administration itself has considered making a cease-fire entered initiative of its own at a later date in Paris.

Initial public reactions to the senators' letter to the President in San Clemente came from Vice-President Spiro Agnew, just back from talks in Saigon and other Asian capitals.

Mr. Agnew said "proposals for a cease-fire have been made" by President Nixon and South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Jordan Rejects Baghdad Warning Iraqi Troops Will Aid Guerrillas

AMMAN, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Jordanian government served notice on Iraq today it would not accept threats of Iraqi armed intervention in conflicts between Palestinian guerrillas and Jordanian forces.

A note delivered to Baghdad's ambassador in Amman referred to warnings yesterday that the 12,000 Iraqi troops stationed in northern Jordan may side with the guerrillas against the Jordanian Army.

"The Jordanian government regrets such a warning being directed against it and it cannot accept it," the note said.

In a report from Amman, Baghdad radio said today Iraqi troops have moved into positions alongside guerrilla forces in Jordan following the Jordanian shelling of Palestinian refugee camps and civilian quarters of the capital, "according to Associated Press."

The radio said: "This obliged the Jordanian Army to withhold shooting at refugee camps and civilian quarters."

It said Iraqi troops have been alerted "to face actions against Palestinian resistance."

Damascus radio added its weight to Iraqi attacks and hinted at the use of Syrian forces on the side of the guerrillas.

A commentary on the government-controlled radio said: "The commando movement does not own only its own forces but has the right to use all Arab powers to confront liquidation plots."

Jordan's reply to yesterday's warning was approved by the cabinet at a four-hour emergency session that took place in what appeared to be a deserted city.

No Public Transport

The occasional sound of machine gun fire rattled over streets where no public transport was operating and which only few private cars used.

Business was at a virtual standstill. The country's newspapers did not appear; schools were closed and few civil servants turned up for work.

Palestinian guerrillas piled loose stones and auto tires into barricades guarding their strongholds. Others, armed with bazookas, mortars and machine guns, took up positions on rooftops.

At the same time, el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat was reported meeting with guerrilla chiefs to decide what to do if fighting resumed.

Joint guerrilla-army patrols, which normally police Amman's street areas, were missing today.

A few shops rolled their iron shutters half-way up, but few buyers ventured forth.

A caller using telephone lines, during one of the rare periods they were operating reported: "Most people are staying home. They are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israel Spells Out Territorial Stand

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon spelled out today what he called Arab territories Israel will refuse to give up in any peace settlement.

He said Israel would, among other areas, keep control of the Jordan Valley basin, the mountain range running along the West Bank and the Dead Sea, the approaches to the Gaza Strip and the Sharm el-Sheikh stronghold assuring access to the Red Sea.

Speaking during a tour of paramilitary Nahal settlements along the Jordan River on the formerly Jordanian West Bank, Mr. Allon said:

"Whatever may be the political solution for the area of Judea and Samaria (the West Bank), the Jordan River, the Jordan Valley and the high range of mountains along that valley—from Mount Gilead in the north to the Arab region in the south, including the Judean Desert, up to the approaches in Hebron in the east—must remain in Israel's hands and form a security zone from which any attack from the east can be repulsed."

He also said Israel's security needs in any peace settlement would be met by holding onto the formerly Syrian Golan Heights, the Shimon Bloc cluster of settlements southwest of Jerusalem on the West Bank, the approach to the westernmost town of the formerly Egyptian Gaza Strip, Rafah, and Sharm el-Sheikh, at the southern tip of formerly Egyptian Sinai.

Mr. Allon said the Nahal settlements, manned by young men and women who do their military service as farmer-soldiers, "which have been established until now and those likely to be established, will safeguard a sovereign Jewish presence along the strategic region of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Dead Sea." He added:

"They play an important role in our political struggle for a topographically and strategically defensible border, which alone can be considered a safe border."

Mr. Allon said Israel's insistence on retaining control of these areas need not foreclose "certain political solutions." He said the Arabs of the West Bank would not be cut off from Jordan and the rest of the Arab world because there could

Guerrillas Call For Meeting Of Arab League

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization today called for an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the 14-member Arab League, following clashes in Jordan between the Army and Palestinian guerrillas.

Saïm el-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League, said that the Palestinian request was under study. Egypt supported the guerrilla call for a league meeting.

Two Apollo Missions Dropped By NASA in Economy Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—America is dropping two of its planned Apollo moon landing missions for economy reasons, the space agency announced today.

Cancellation of Apollos 15 and 19 was announced by Thomas Paine, outgoing chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) at a press conference here.

The economy move by NASA, badly hit by budget trimming, will save an estimated \$180 million in operational costs. The spacecraft have already been paid for.

The cut means there are now only four remaining Apollo moon missions. The next, Apollo 14, is due for launching at the end of January.

Mr. Paine also announced that there would be a rapid phasedown of manpower in all levels concerned with the Apollo program.

Apollo-20 was canceled previously and with the new cutbacks, the Apollo flight numbers will be redesignated.

All the Apollo flights will be completed before the Skylab program for an orbiting space station is carried out in November, 1972.

Mr. Paine is due to retire as NASA administrator on Sept. 15. He said the decision to cut the program had to be made now and implemented at once to meet the budget requirements.

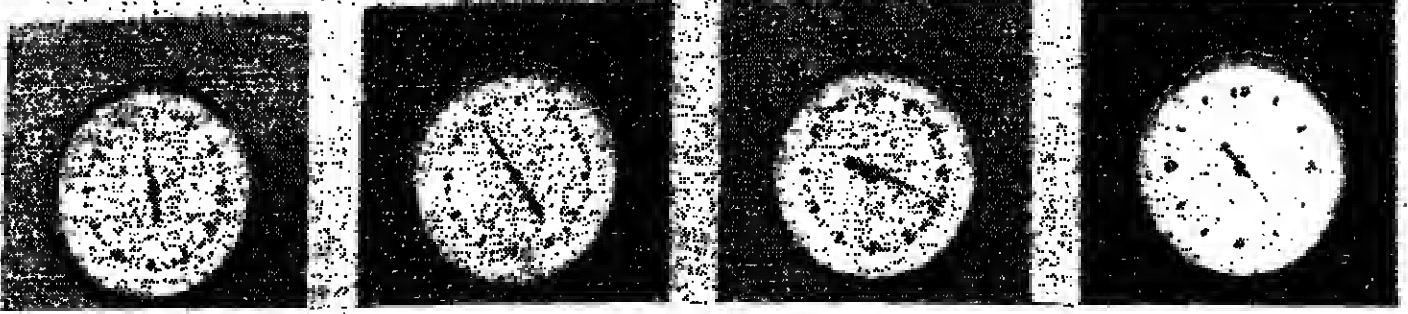
Earlier this year Congress approved a space budget of \$3.3 billion.

NASA had set \$3.7 billion as its absolute minimum requirements for the 1971 fiscal year, which began in July. The space agency warned that any budget below this figure would result in a scaling down of existing plans.

With the cutbacks announced today, NASA's operating budget for this financial year will be \$3.3 billion, Mr. Paine said.

CURRENT POPULATION of the UNITED STATES 205,730,545

AN ADDITIONAL AMERICAN EVERY 15 SECONDS



COUNT AN AMERICAN—By the time you have read the caption of this picture, showing the census clock at the Commerce Department in Washington, another American and a half will have been added to the total. The Census Bureau has just released the latest population statistics for the United States. Story on Page 2.

Americans Give Saigon Copters

9 More U.S. Army Units Set To Pull Out of Vietnam War

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—President Nixon's plan to turn a larger share of the war effort over to South Vietnamese moved ahead today with the announcement that nine American Army units are being withdrawn from combat and with the gift of a squadron of helicopters to the Vietnamese Air Force.

The U.S. Navy, meanwhile, hand-

Hanoi Exhorts Public, Sees U.S. Faltering

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—North Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong has told his people to continue fighting, declaring that anti-war sentiment is growing among influential Americans, North Vietnam's official news agency said today.

"Contradictions among the U.S. ruling circles have become acute in many domestic problems as well as foreign policy, chiefly the Vietnam and Indochina problems," Mr. Pham said in a National Day address Monday in Hanoi. The full text was broadcast today by the news agency and heard in Tokyo.

North Vietnam's government regards Sept. 1, 1945, the beginning of the Vietnamese Communist's postwar struggle against France, as the day of its founding.

Refers to Congress

"Many influential political and economic circles, many well-known figures in both Houses of the U.S. Congress have used all in their power to oppose Vietnamization of the war," Mr. Pham said.

"They strongly protest against the Nixon administration committing American troops to Cambodia and Laos, and widening the war to the whole of Indochina."

"They demand that the Nixon administration bring all American troops home; that the Saigon puppet administration be toppled; that a coalition government be established, and that negotiations be stepped up to end the war at an early date."

The North Vietnamese premier said the United States is a declining power, forced to turn to West Germany and Japan for help in maintaining its position in the non-Communist world.

Myth Has Exploded

"The myth about the invincible strength of the U.S. has exploded," he said.

"The time when the U.S. imperialists could rule the roost is gone... They have tried their hardest to revive Japanese militarism and West German fascism, feverishly stepping up the 'rims race' encircling threatening and sabotaging Socialist countries."

Mr. Pham's speech also seemed to hint at economic disruption and morale problems in North Vietnam, however.

"We must never forget that we are facing an extremely obdurate and cruel enemy," he said. "More than ever before, our people must uphold their determination to fight and win."

"Attention must be paid to strengthening Socialist law, and educating everybody in a sense of respecting and abiding by the laws."

Mr. Agnew made the comments moments after he briefed President Nixon on his tour of five Asian nations, from which he returned yesterday. The President asked him to make a similar report to former President Lyndon B. Johnson today in Johnson City, Texas, before returning to Washington.

In his optimistic report to Mr. Nixon, the Vice-President said that Asian allies had been "uniformly reassured" by the Cambodian operation.

Chance of Survival

"The Cambodian situation seems to be developing very well," he said. "A nation that had virtually no chance before the cleaning out of the sanctuaries now has at least a fighting chance for survival."

It was the first official indication that U.S. concern for the survival of the Lon Nol government was a consideration in the joint military operation against the Communist sanctuaries last May and June. Mr. Nixon said throughout the offensive that it was aimed at

ed over to the Vietnamese Navy the task of patrolling the country's inshore waters to prevent waterborne smuggling of Viet Cong supplies.

The nine units pulled out of the war have a strength of 1,960 men, but the U.S. command made no estimate in its announcement as to what effect the move would have on American troop strength, which totals 492,300 last week.

Most of the troops involved will be reassigned to other units if they have not completed their year's tour in South Vietnam.

Stand-Down Begins

The command said the units have begun to stand down as part of the current phase of Mr. Nixon's withdrawal program under which 150,000 Americans will be sent home in the 12 months ending next May.

Two infantry battalions will be reassigned to a color-bearing detachment and sent to the United States for final disbanding, while the other units will be inactivated in South Vietnam, the command added.

The South Vietnamese Air Force today took over a complete helicopter company from the U.S. Army.

Ten aircraft were handed over by Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam. An additional 21 helicopters will be turned over next month to the newly formed South Vietnamese Air Force squadron.

South Vietnam now has just over 100 helicopters, all under air-force control, compared with about 2,000 in the U.S. armed forces in Vietnam.

In Cambodia today a two-pronged attack failed to dislodge a determined Viet Cong force which has occupied the town of Srang since Sunday.

A Cambodian military spokesman said that at dusk the Viet Cong were still holding out in the town, 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Two Cambodian battalions driving a two-pronged attack on either side of the dirt road leading to the town were halted about 700 yards from Srang yesterday.

Today they renewed their advance but did not reach the town, although further reinforcements were brought up.

Cyprus UN Aide Dies

NICOSIA, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—A United Nations officer serving with the UN peacekeeping forces in Cyprus was killed in a car accident early today near Morphou. He was a passenger in a car driven by another Danish officer, who escaped with slight injuries.

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ONE FOR THE ROAD—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Premier of Laos, gets a good-bye kiss from his granddaughter at Vientiane airport before embarking for Paris.

Laos Premier Asks Leader Of Pathet Lao for a Summit

BANGKOK, Sept. 2 (AP).—Laos' premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has proposed to the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphavong, that they hold a summit meeting in Paris this month, the premier disclosed in Bangkok today.

Souvanna Phouma, who stopped in Bangkok for ten hours en route from Vientiane to Europe, Africa and the United States, told newsmen he relayed the proposal through the Pathet Lao chief's representative in Vientiane yesterday.

Prince Souvanna said he has not received a reply from the Communist prince, who is his half-brother. The Laotian premier said he will visit Paris and hoped Souphavong would agree to meet him there.

"To solve Laotian problems and to restore peace and tranquillity to Laos," Souvanna was to meet with Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn for two hours this evening before leaving for Paris.

From Paris, Souvanna will fly to Lusaka, Zambia, Sept. 6 to attend a conference of nonaligned nations.

He will then rest at the hot-spring resort of Plombières, France, before visiting London and Brussels. He is scheduled to arrive in New York Oct. 14 to attend the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Souvanna will return to Laos at the end of October, officials said. Souvanna's offer of a face-to-face meeting with his half-brother goes a step beyond current negotiations in Vientiane between a Pathet Lao emissary and the Lao government aimed at setting up talks between delegations at Khang Khay, near the Plain des Jarres.

If Souphavong agrees to go to Paris from his headquarters at Sam Neua, near the North Vietnamese border, it will be the first time the two men have met since Souphavong quit the coalition government in 1962 to lead his forces against Souvanna's government.

From Vientiane, meanwhile, the Pathet Lao Radio reported that Souphavong has appointed Gen. Phoum Sipraseth, a former jail-break partner, as his delegate to the possible Khang Khay talks.

Souphavong, Gen. Phoum and other Pathet Lao leaders were jailed in 1959 when rightists cracked down on leftists. After a year in prison, Souphavong and the others escaped.

Special Inscription

The Vice-President, who has been known to hit a golf partner with a ball, replied: "I have some that say 'you have just been hit by...' and then I sign it."

Mr. Nixon told the Vice-President that his arduous journey to South Korea, Nationalist China, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand was "a sort of a trial run" for the congressional campaign in which Mr. Agnew is to be the leading White House spokesman.

Then the President patted Mr. Agnew on the arm and said: "You've had enough work to do. Now go rest."

Cambodia Leader Sees Peace Only On Red Pullout

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 2 (NYT).—Koun Wick, Cambodia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that he sees no solution to the war here short of a total withdrawal of enemy troops from Cambodia.

"Our problem is very simple—we have been attacked by foreign troops," he said during a news conference here. "The solution to our problem is very simple—that is, they have to get out of Cambodia, that is all."

When he was pressed to explain his government's conditions for possible negotiations with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, Mr. Wick replied: "We leave the door open for peace but what kind of negotiations can we have? They must withdraw from Cambodia. That is all."

When he was asked whether or not negotiating with the enemy could begin before an actual withdrawal of Communist forces, Mr. Wick replied: "The aggressors came to Cambodia uninvited and they have to leave Cambodia. There is no question of negotiations."

British Rocket Fails to Orbit

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The first all-British attempt to send a satellite into space ended in failure today when the Black Arrow rocket flew too slow to go into orbit, British officials announced here.

The three-stage rocket left its launch pad at the Woomera rocket range in South Australia after a 24-hour delay caused by a tracking station fault.

Detailed analysis of the flight was still going on but a British spokesman said: "Although all three stages ignited, the total velocity achieved was not sufficiently high to place the payload, including the satellite, into orbit."

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Dutch Impose Tight Security For Suharto

Bar Demonstrations During His Visit

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Dutch government today imposed what it called unprecedented security measures for Indonesian President Suharto, who will arrive here tomorrow for a 24-hour state visit.

The Hague's municipal government simultaneously announced a ban on all demonstrations in the city until the Indonesian president leaves Holland Friday morning for West Germany.

The security precautions followed a Monday shootout and occupation of the Indonesian ambassador's residence by a group of young Ambonese Indonesians, who want a separate state in their homeland.

The Ambonese, Dutch loyalists who fought in the colonial army, and their Dutch supporters have announced plans for a demonstration tomorrow in The Hague before the ban was imposed.

The Indonesian government demanded assurances for Mr. Suharto's safety before going ahead with the trip, Dutch government sources said.

Mr. Suharto and his party of more than 40 persons left Djakarta tonight for the 16-hour flight to The Hague.

A Dutch government spokesman said the security measures for the Suharto visit, the first by an Indonesian leader to Holland since Indonesian independence in 1949, were the strictest ever imposed for a foreign visitor.

No formal schedule has been published for the visit, originally scheduled for three days but twice postponed and then cut to 24 hours after the Monday shooting incident, when a policeman was killed and the ambassador's family was held hostage.

Dutch government sources said Mr. Suharto would be received at the palace by Queen Juliana and would hold talks there with Dutch leaders.

Royal Hostage?

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana wanted to offer herself as a hostage to armed Indonesian separatists in exchange for the wife of the Indonesian ambassador and her two children on Monday, according to reports circulating here today.

The government information service declined comment on the reports. No comment is made on persons in contact between the queen and her ministers, a spokesman said.

Accord Rejected In Dutch Strike

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 2 (AP).—The strike in the harbors of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Friesland, which started ten days ago, became a wildcat strike today as strikers ignored an agreement that unions reached with the employers yesterday.

The strike was called to protest higher pay for part-time workers than for full-time men.

Tonight the crews of port tugboats decided to resume work tomorrow and indications were that most of the 14,000 strikers at the shipbuilding yards will report back for work tomorrow.

By then 50 to 60 ships waiting at the Hook-of-Holland landfill were still awaiting a return-to-work decision by the 16,000 striking dockers.

Laird Reveals Soviet Navy Holds Games in Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today described a new Soviet Navy exercise moving into the Caribbean and confirmed that the United States is continuing to send arms to Israel during the cease-fire.

Mr. Laird also said the recent bomb explosion at the University of Wisconsin, which destroyed an Army mathematics center, may lead to some sort of second thinking on whether future defense and other government research facilities will continue to be built on college campuses.

The defense secretary made the wide-ranging comments during an unusual and surprise news conference for which he invited Pentagon reporters up to his private dining room for coffee.

In describing the Russian naval exercise, Mr. Laird said a five-ship task force, including two guided-missile vessels, is moving toward the Caribbean from its usual operating area in the Barents Sea near the Arctic Circle.

This would be the third Soviet Navy deployment to the Caribbean since the summer of 1969. Last May a Russian task force approached within 40 miles of the

Louisiana coast during its exercise and visit to Cuba.

The defense secretary said the new naval initiative is significant, because the Russians do not normally operate in this area with a task force of this makeup. He was referring to the inclusion of a guided-missile light cruiser and a guided-missile destroyer capable of firing surface-to-surface missiles with a range in excess of 200 miles.

However, Mr. Laird said, he was not trying to suggest that these missiles could be fired at land-based targets. He said they are primarily designed for use against other ships.

On Israel, Mr. Laird said the United States is continuing to fulfill its commitments, made before the Arab-Israeli cease-fire went into effect Aug. 8.

The defense secretary seemed to leave open a situation in which U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers could continue to be delivered to Israel at any time. He said:

"The situation is such that the aircraft we referred to had not been fully delivered... I think it was understood those deliveries and commitments would be made."

Mr. Laird would not go into detail about the deliveries or as to whether the Nixon administration would replace Israel's F-4s in combat. The United States last year agreed to sell Israel 50 F-4 Phantoms. Asked whether the contract implied that losses would be replaced, Mr. Laird remarked that it could imply such a situation, but "I don't think it specifically spells that out."

He reaffirmed the administration's determination to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East during the cease-fire, in which Russia has continued to supply arms to Egypt.

Referring to the University of Wisconsin explosion last week, Mr. Laird said the whole question of building future federal research facilities, with regard to health and environment as well as defense, should be looked at closely.

Aeroflot's Paris Office Attacked as Protest

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—Four youths demonstrating their "solidarity with Judaism in the Soviet Union" smashed the windows of an office of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, with rocks last night.

Police said the four were seen running toward the Opera, after the sound of falling glass shattered the pre-midnight calm of a chic shopping quarter. They left behind a poster in Hebrew and French saying, "Let my people go, in solidarity with Judaism in the Soviet Union." Police said the poster was printed in London.

He Fled Back to the Kibbutz

Mosque-Burner Escapes, Is Recaptured

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Dennis Michael Rohan, the convicted el-Akka Mosque arsonist, was returned to a mental hospital today after escaping from it and enjoying a few brief hours of freedom at the kibbutz where he had planned the fire.

The 29-year-old Australian gave up to police quietly and with a smile on his face when they came to collect him at Mishmar Hasharon Kibbutz, about 20 miles north of Tel Aviv. Police Inspector Benjamin Burki said.

A three-judge court last Dec. 30 found the tall, crew-cut Christian religious zealot guilty of setting fire to Jerusalem's silver-domed el-Akka Mosque Aug. 21, 1969, but ruled him unpunishable because of severe mental illness and ordered him confined to a mental institution.

The fire in Islam's third-holiest shrine sparked a worldwide Arab outcry for a holy war against Israel. Rohan said at his trial that God had commanded him to destroy the mosque, and to rebuild it.

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The Israeli government in response to Druze requests and a promise to them three years ago, abolished their special status as a minority group under the wing of the Israeli premier's office. The Druze have been classified as a minority along with such other groups in Israel as the Christians, Moslems, Arabs, Christians and Samaritans.

Hereafter, except in educational matters, in which they will be given special government help, the Druze will be treated in effect as Israeli citizens—a status they have earned with their blood in fighting with the Israelis against Arabs from the Suez Canal to the Golan Heights.

The Israeli Druze are members of an Arab sect that broke with Islam in the 11th century to follow Fatimid Caliph al-Hakim. He proclaimed himself "the incarnation of God on earth," then disappeared. The Druze, who contend he will return, have been persecuted as extreme heretics by the Moslems but not by Israel.

One Israeli Druze estimated that there are 8,000 to 10,000 Druze on the Golan Heights, 300,000 in Syria and 140,000 in Lebanon.

Some Are Uneasy

Yesterday's move was welcomed by the Israeli Druze, though it caused some anxiety. It was hailed by the younger Druze, who saw in it another step toward their entrance into the mainstream of Israeli society.

But the move caused doubts among some Druze elders, who fear that loss of their minority status may be to their disadvantage in dealing with Israeli officialdom and bureaucracy, and who are concerned that the loss of that special status may weaken their tribal and family authority over their youngsters.

That authority extends to such matters as setting the price on Druze hides—the equivalent of about \$150 to \$300—a practice the younger Druze have been trying to abolish and which Israel tolerates but disapproves.

Sheikh Jibr al-Muadi, 48, the only Druze member of Israel's Parliament, said in an interview that yesterday's move divesting his clan of their minority status "should have been taken long ago. We feel ourselves part of Israel, like the Jews."

He added: "We stand on Israel's borders, we have Israel's dangers, we want to be part of Israel. The loss of our minority status may make it difficult for some of us to begin with, but we hope for cooperation from the Israelis."

Many Volunteers

The Druze asked to be included in the Israeli Army conscription system in 1957 and many of them volunteered for service. Yet a young Druze captain in the Israeli Army complained on an Israeli television broadcast on the other night that his classmen often are posted to the army's "minority units."

The Israelis answer such complaints by saying they do not want to "expose" the Druze to the Arabs, the captain continued. But the Druze serve with the Israeli border police, who constantly are fighting Arabs, he pointed out.

The sheikh, asked if any Druze work with or sympathize with the Arab guerrillas, seemed baffled by the question and asked for it to be repeated. Then he replied: "Not a one, not a one."

A Druze leader, Amal Nam-e-Din, said recently at the funeral service for his son, an Israeli Army sergeant:

"It is difficult, very difficult. My

sons were asked to be included in the Israeli Army conscription system in 1957 and many of them volunteered for service. Yet a young Druze captain in the Israeli Army complained on an Israeli television broadcast on the other night that his classmen often are posted to the army's "minority units."

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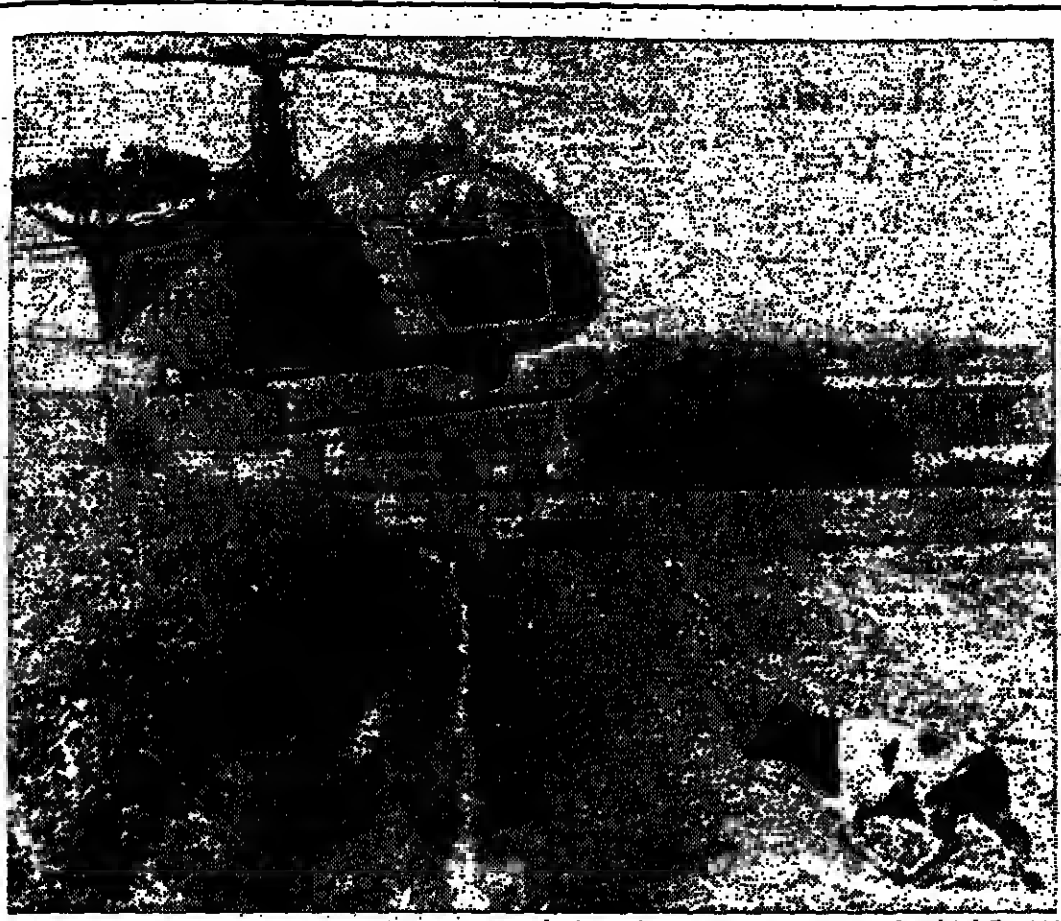
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LAST ROUNDUP—With a whole world against him, this lonely steer enjoys the final moments of hard-gained freedom in a suburb of Cologne, West Germany. He had just managed to break out of a slaughterhouse corral and to get the feel of farm dirt under his hooves when a police helicopter found him and gunned him down.

7.5% My Eye

UAW Rank and File Reject Offer by Big 3 Automakers

DETROIT, Sept. 2 (AP)—Representatives of the United Auto Workers rank and file voted overwhelmingly today to reject contract offers from the Big Three automakers.

In sessions marked by foot-stamping and cheering, the offers from the auto firms were turned down by the UAW's three 200-member councils, representing workers at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The vote was taken after the angry leadership of the union went before the councils to denounce the offers, which the automakers said would give workers a 7.5 percent wage boost in the first year of the contract and a 3 percent hike in each of the last two years.

To Pick Target

One top union official, Emil Mazy, secretary-treasurer, indicated that the union would select a strike target soon. The union's 25-member international executive board, which normally selects the company at which the union will seek a pattern, met to study the matter.

Irvy Bluestone, co-director of the union's GM department, said his council has unanimously recommended that GM be selected as the strike target.

Rank-and-file representatives

Attwood Is Publisher Of Newday of L.I.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT)—William Attwood, editor-in-chief of Cowles Communications Inc. since 1966 and former United States ambassador to Guinea and Kenya, yesterday was named publisher and president of Newday, the Long Island newspaper.

The appointment of Mr. Attwood, 51, was announced by Otis Chandler, vice-chairman of the board of the Times-Mirror Co. and publisher of the Los Angeles Times. The Times-Mirror Co. acquired 51 percent of Newday's stock in May.

Tate Defendant Breaks Down At Trial, Complains of Pain

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (AP)—Susan Atkins interrupted testimony at the Sharon Tate murder trial today, crying: "Get me out of here! I'm hurting here!"

The 21-year-old defendant, ailing since last Friday, burst into tears, wailing and told the judge: "Your honor, I can't take it anymore. If you don't get me out of here I'll start screaming."

Sobbing loudly, she was led out by two marshals who half-carried her.

The session was recessed until after lunch.

Impacted Colon

Doctors, who examined Miss Atkins Monday and yesterday, said she was hospitalized for tests after complaining of stomach pains, were summoned. Their diagnosis, when she returned to court after being absent since Friday, was that she had an impacted colon.

Today she was led into the judge's chambers and for a time there was talk of piping court proceedings to her by loudspeaker while she rested in an anteroom.

After an hour she returned to court, red-eyed but no longer holding her side, and the session resumed.

Before resumption of the trial of Miss Atkins and three other defendants charged with killing Mrs. Tate and six others, the judge turned down a request by the three accused women to use an attorney's room in the jail for interviews.

The Complaint

The three had complained that they were denied use of the room and forced to interview witnesses by telephone through a glass partition which hampered communication.

The judge, who inspected the facilities yesterday, agreed that normal use of the glass-telephone setup made three-way communication between attorney, client and witness impossible. But he suggested one party could move to an adjoining booth and by using two phones, make it a three-way communication.

Officials had denied use of the attorneys' room on the grounds that the three had asked the privilege by turning supposed legal conference into social affairs.

The prosecution, after a three-day recess due to the illness of Miss Atkins, scheduled a series of witness testimony to link the defendants to the killings with physical evidence. One, a prosecutor said, would be a fingerprint expert who would tell of prints found on dolls at the Tate mansion.

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Boycotts Mar School Return In the South

Almost 600 Districts Integrate Systems

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Blacks, whites and Indians boycotted their assigned classroom in scattered sections of the South yesterday as more communities strove to remove all vestiges of the dual school system.

Only 34 of 850 white students showed up for the first day of classes in the public school system of Monroe County, Alabama. Nearly all the others chose to attend hastily established private schools rather than go to school with more than 2,000 blacks.

Nearly 1,000 of the 1,100 Negroes in the Coffeeville, Miss., district stayed away from school to protest a desegregation plan that merges the races but separates boys and girls. Most of the district's 600 white pupils showed up.

All but a few of the 200 Negroes scheduled to attend a desegregated school in Jasper County, South Carolina, boycotted classes. They protested the closing of an all-black school. A similar but smaller boycott by blacks was being conducted at Pickens in upstate South Carolina.

More than 300 Lumbee Indian children near Red Springs, N.C., defied court orders for the second day and tried to attend classes in schools that traditionally had been reserved for Indians.

The Lumbees have been assigned to other, desegregated schools, and the 14 all-Indian schools have been integrated by whites and blacks. They are asking that the all-Indian schools be restored.

The districts are among 600 complying at the start of the fall term with government orders to establish uniform, integrated school systems. More than half of the districts have started classes; compliance has been achieved in nearly all of them calmly and peacefully, but usually reluctantly.

Nixon Gratified

SAN CLEMENTE, Sept. 2—President Nixon today expressed gratification over the peaceful and successful way in which Southern schools have moved toward integration.

As schools have opened in many parts of the South, "the nation has seen hundreds of communities achieve the transition from a dual to a unitary system smoothly and peacefully and successfully," the President said.

He also applauded the nation's new organizations for the "constructive" way they have reported these events.

Mr. Nixon issued his statement following a meeting here with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and counselor Robert H. Finch.

Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler said that 400 Southern school districts opened last week and 300 this week. Two hundred are scheduled to open next week.

Asked if the President was satisfied with the way desegregation is taking place, Mr. Ziegler said that "in the early stages it seems to be proceeding quite satisfactorily."

Corsican Bandit Too Well Known

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 2 (AP)—Jean-Louis Raccad, 28, made one error, according to police, when he allegedly robbed guests at a hotel here—the hotel was owned by his father.

Police said that Mr. Raccad was wearing a mask during the attack. But his mask fell and the guests recognized him.

Police said that Mr. Raccad, helped by an unidentified man, fled with \$270,000 in jewels.

Police are searching the island for the two men.

SST Project May Be Ended If Congress Votes No Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Unless funds are appropriated this year to allow construction of the supersonic transport plane to go ahead, the controversial aircraft may be scrapped, the head of the government's SST program said yesterday.

William M. Magruder, director of the SST program for the Transportation Department, said that without funds industry would not be able to retain the teams of scientists and engineers required to build the plane.

"If no funds are forthcoming, that scrubs the project," Mr. Magruder told the Aero Club of Washington.

Eight European nations are combining efforts to build a family of aircraft to challenge the U.S. role as the world's aviation leader, Mr. Magruder said, according to the Associated Press.

He said the leader of this airline fleet will be the British-French Concorde, the 1,400-mile-an-hour transport already being flight-tested supersonically.

After Mr. Magruder's speech, one of his aides said it was possible that industry might be able to keep the SST construction teams together without federal funds, but the aircraft manufacturers have contended in the past they cannot finance actual construction of the plane without government help.

Cost Sharing

The administration asked Congress for \$200 million to begin

construction of two prototypes this year. The entire prototype program will cost an estimated \$1.3 billion. Under a cost-sharing formula, with industry the government expected to have its investment returned with the sale of 300 of the aircraft.

The House approved funds earlier this year for the SST, but the vote was surprisingly close. The Senate will consider money for the 1,800-mile plane later this year.

Mr. Magruder added that he still has hope for the program because: "On a total investment of \$1.5 billion, of which \$700 million already has been expended, the United States government will get back \$2.3 billion in royalties on the sale of the first 300 SSTs, benefit from jobs for 150,000 persons and enjoy an export advantage of at least \$10 billion and possibly \$20 billion."

"So the SST is a good investment, a prize with a stake that is enormous," Mr. Magruder said. "If we can get the funds before the Congress, we are going to win this battle in the Senate."

Typhoid Link to Spain?

LYON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Britain's health department—announcing 15 confirmed cases of typhoid fever in England and Wales—conferred yesterday with officials of the Spanish resort city of Benidorm, where some of the ill had recently spent vacations.

'70 Census Shows Shift to Suburbs, Coasts

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT)—The first national statistical profile of the population emerged from the 1970 census yesterday and it showed that the 1960s were a decade of outward movement—from cities to suburbs, from heartland to coastland.

California, with an increase of almost 4 million, gained far more than any other state, rising to 19.7 million. It thus became the most populous state, passing New York, which grew 1.2 million to a total of 19 million.

Pennsylvania remained in third place, but Texas moved from sixth to fourth, with a 1.4 million gain to 11 million. Florida, with 1.7 million more people and a total of 6.7 million, moved into fifth place, ahead of Massachusetts.

Of the 25 largest cities, 13 lost population. St. Louis declined 19 percent, Cleveland 16 percent and Pittsburgh 15 percent.

5 States Decline

According to the preliminary

figures, five states lost population—West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Mississippi.

Officials estimated that the census will show a population of more than 204 million when servicemen, transients and others are added to the 200,283,721 now counted.

That would be no surprise to census experts, who earlier calculated a 204.8 million total. This would represent a 1.2 percent increase over 1960, less than the 18.5 percent growth of the 1950s. That drop is no surprise, either, to experts

familiar with the declining national birth rate.

What does surprise them, they said yesterday, is the extent of the movement to suburbs and to the West, East and South Coasts.

That trend is evident at every level of the statistics released yesterday, perhaps most dramatically in political terms.

Preliminary calculations made by congressional experts yesterday show that 12 seats in the House almost surely will change as the result of census-based reapportionment. Of the 12,

five will go to California, three to Florida and one each to Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut and Texas. New York and Pennsylvania will probably lose two seats each. Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin will each lose one.

The nationwide figures released yesterday, following completion of the census in New York and New Jersey, are still incomplete, officials noted. The 200-million-plus total will rise by about 3 percent when overseas military personnel and others are included.

Even then, the total will not represent the current population, but the population as of last April 1. As of 3 p.m. yesterday, the population was estimated at 205,730,822, and was said to be rising at the rate of one person every 1 1/2 seconds.

The final corrected count, of which appointment will be based, is to be presented to the President by Dec. 1.

U.S. Population Trends by Regions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Bureau of the Census yesterday released this table on population trends by sections of the country.

Regions	1970 (Preliminary)	1960 (Final)	Percent Change
U.S.	200,283,721	179,328,175	11.7
Northeast	48,413,400	44,877,919	8.4
North Central	55,958,530	51,619,139	8.4
South	61,548,827	54,873,113	12.0
West	34,346,874	28,053,104	22.4

Nader Warns of the 'Tyranny' Of Uncontrolled Computers

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT)—Ralph Nader asserted yesterday that the United States would "become a nation of slaves" unless safeguards and human values were integrated "before it's too late."

Into what he called the unregulated and uncontrolled use of computers.

In a wide-ranging speech to the convention of the 27,000-member Association of Computing Machinery, Mr. Nader described in pessimistic terms the ramifications of a growing computer technology that, he said, is now "exclusively in the domain of corporate and governmental control."

Because "the computer and the consumer should be the major concern of somebody in society," the President, he said, should have the audacity to begin to inject "human considerations and values" into the use of computers.

He predicted that a "citizen backlash" against computers was inevitable if their use remained completely apart from public review.

People are being alienated, he charged, by the way national data banks, owned by credit companies, banks, insurance companies, employment bureaus and others, are being used and shared. He called this massive accumulation of secret personal data on millions of people a "perilous threat to civil liberties."

Although he acknowledged that he personally did not intend to champion the rights of the consumer against the growing power of the computer industry, he prescribed several steps to bring the industry under supervision. They included the following:

• Creation of a regulatory agency at the federal and state level to supervise all data bank operations.

• Establishment of an "Information Bill of Rights" to protect an individual from the present "total invasion of privacy."

The bill would grant an individual the right to see, challenge and correct all information kept on him in a data bank and allow him to know where, why, where and how this information was being used.

• The holding of Congressional hearings to examine corporate and governmental abuses in the use of computers.

Data banks are a subtle kind of blackmail, Mr. Nader asserted, because their existence inhibits people and prevents them from "speaking out and blowing the whistle against the system."

"Visible changes are taking place everywhere," he said during a news conference after his speech. "We feel them every minute of every day, and they are having cataclysmic overtones as to how we operate this society."

"This is leading to a significant kind of tyranny of the key democratic principle of a man's control over his life is being abused. . . . We're suddenly going to wake up and realize we're a nation of slaves."

Although Mr. Nader predicted that invasion of privacy would become "major issue in some political quarters," he said that at present there was general "apathetic ignorance" on the subject.

mission also to remove a requirement that government workers swear that they do not belong to subversive organizations. This provision also has been ruled unconstitutional by a three-judge court here, but the commission continues to use old forms containing it, Mr. Karr said.

Appealed by U.S.

Mr. Griswold and other Justice Department lawyers appealed this ruling to the Supreme Court and in April the court accepted the appeal for argument next term. Mr. Griswold gave no reason in informing the court that he had reached agreement with John W. Karr, attorney for the letter carriers, to drop the case.

Mr. Karr told a reporter his next move will be to ask the Civil Service Commission to change its employment forms to eliminate the oath requirement.

He said he will press the commission also to remove a requirement that government workers swear that they do not belong to subversive organizations. This provision also has been ruled unconstitutional by a three-judge court here, but the commission continues to use old forms containing it, Mr. Karr said.

Prohibition against strikes by government workers remains in another section of the same law. The issue is pending before a federal district court here.

Last October, acting in a suit brought by the National Association of Letter Carriers, a three-judge federal court ruled that government workers could not be forced to swear they will not assert the right to strike.

Second Death In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—The death toll from riots which followed an anti-Vietnam war rally here last Saturday has risen to two with the death from gunshot wounds of a Mexican.

More than 30 persons were injured and 300 arrested in the demonstrations protesting the large proportion of Mexican-Americans, which community leaders claim, is being drafted into the armed forces to fight in Vietnam.

The Mexican, Angel Gutierrez Diaz, 30, who died last night, was shot by police as he ran his car through a police barricade at the height of the riots.

About 3,000 mourners, mostly Mexican-Americans, turned out yesterday to pay homage to the other riot victim, Ruben Salazar, 42, a journalist and leading spokesman for the Mexican-American community.

Policeman Shot

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 2 (AP)—A state policeman investigating a report of sniper fire from a Negro public housing complex was shot in the leg last night.

State troopers and the entire 12-man Cairo police force were sent to the scene. No further trouble was reported.

U.S., D.C. Employees Win Suit Against No-Strike Oath

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The three million federal and District of Columbia workers won yesterday the right to belong to organizations that assert the right to strike.

The victory came in the Supreme Court when the government, at the urging of Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, dropped its defense of a law that required the workers to swear they would not strike.

"This does not mean federal workers now have a right to strike. What they have attained is freedom to assert this right and to belong to organizations that assert strike rights."

A prohibition against strikes by government workers remains in another section of the same law. The issue is pending before a federal district court here.

Last October, acting in a suit brought by the National Association of Letter Carriers, a three-judge federal court ruled that government workers could not be forced to swear they will not assert the right to strike.

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Ralph Nader

Newsman Assail Blocking of Olsen By Goldwater

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—The State Department Correspondents Association yesterday expressed "strong objection" to the blocking of Arthur J. Olsen's promotion to become the department's chief press spokesman. Pressure from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., preceded the rescinding announcement.

"We feel an unfortunate precedent has been set whereby any member of Congress can exercise a personal veto over appointments which are not subject to Senate confirmation," the association said in a message to Secretary of State William P. Rogers urging reconsideration of the decision.

The department said that the appointment of Mr. Olsen, a former New York Times correspondent, had been withdrawn as a result of Sen. Goldwater's objections to reports he wrote from Bonn in 1964 when the senator was seeking the Republican presidential nomination. Sen. Goldwater charged in letters to Mr. Rogers that the reports written by Mr. Olsen linking him to right-wing German politicians were false.

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6 DDT Firms Drop Fight on Federal Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Six of seven chemical firms that tried to force a federal curb on DDT use on home and garden use of DDT have withdrawn abandoned their appeals. The withdrawals—the latest Aug. 20 Diamond Shamrock Corp. of Cleveland will speed the day when little DDT remains on U.S. shelves for general uses.

The Agriculture Department acted last week to cancel about 90 percent of the DDT uses—in livestock, lumber, trees and more than 50 fruit, truck-garden and other crops. This order leaves DDT still in use on cotton and citrus crops.

The firms' appeals had threatened to make the Nov. 20 federal order ineffective for a year more. "In some instances," department status report said, "companies apparently filed appeals merely to gain additional time to move their canceled products... for the 1970 spring season."

Products of these firms—and many that did not appeal—still remain on hardware and grocery shelves. But manufacturers are now forbidden to ship new supplies for the same uses. "The present spring supply will have dried up," an Agriculture Department spokesman said.

DDT use declined some 80 percent in the United States in the last decade, according to industry figures. The reasons include long fight against this long-lasting pesticide by crusaders like the late Rachel Carson. Additional reasons were the availability of other products, a decline in cotton farming and federal and state actions. The Nov. 20 federal order cancels DDT use against household and shade-tree pests, such as mosquitoes in water areas, and tobacco pests. These account for 35 percent of all DDT used.

Storm Toll Put at 43

POINT-à-PITRE, Martinique, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The final toll last week's tropical storm Dorothy was 43 killed, including 23 children, 73 injured and 14 persons missing, officials said today.

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Calling Situation 'Stable'

Russia Admits 'a Few' Deaths From Cholera

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (WP)—The Russian press admitted for the first time today that the current cholera epidemic in the southern Soviet Union has caused "a few" deaths.

But three papers quoted different Health Ministry officials as saying that the "liquidation" of new cholera cases has been completed. They reported that the situation was "stable" and under control in Astrakhan, Odessa and Kerch—the three cities where cholera cases have been officially reported since the outbreak was first noted early last month.

A. Pavlov, chief of the main Sanitary-Epidemiological Department of the ministry, told Izvestia that at the beginning of the flare-up in Astrakhan, "there was a lethal result for those few persons who either did not come under treatment or did not see a doctor but 'treated' themselves."

Odessa and Kerch had only a few individual cases, Mr. Pavlov said, while in Astrakhan the flare-

up was "sufficiently intensive." But even there, he said, "practically everyone who became ill and had the necessary treatment has recovered and started work again with no after-effects from the illness."

Lev Marchuk, head of the ministry's Department of Dangerous Infections, told the Sovetskaya Industriya that he had recently returned from Astrakhan, that all its factories and public institutions were working and that daily life was normal.

Many Soviet citizens apparently find it hard to believe that products of the south are safe. Muscovite shoppers report that vendors at the free markets are lying about the origin of their fruits to overcome consumer suspicion.

Avetik Burnazyan, deputy minister of health, told Pravda that

2,800 Miners Idle in Spain

OVIEDO, Spain, Sept. 2 (AP)—An estimated 2,800 miners of Spain's largest coal-mining area were idle today, labor sources reported.

The stoppage began yesterday, allegedly in mourning for three miners who died in a labor accident earlier in the week.

Their employer, a government-controlled consortium, immediately suspended about 2,000 miners until Sept. 14.

This was the second major labor stoppage involving these miners this year. Earlier several thousand miners were idle for six weeks over demands for higher pay and other social benefits.

The World Health Organization estimated that for every clinically diagnosed case of cholera, there were 10 to 100 infected people who might not fall ill themselves but could still pass the disease on. He also mentioned that some people evade quarantines or fail to follow sanitary measures that can help control the disease.

Mr. Pavlov explained one problem of control by pointing out that the cholera vaccine is not immediately effective. The two injections are given ten days apart and the vaccine becomes effective only 15 to 20 days after the second shot, so there is a one-month exposure period even with vaccination.

30 Cases in Lebanon
BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (AP)—Health Minister Habib Murrat admitted today for the first time that 30 cholera cases occurred in Lebanon in the past three weeks.

The admission came in a telegram Mr. Murrat sent to the World Health Organization in Geneva, saying 30 cases were treated successfully. He mentioned no fatalities.

Beirut newspapers claim there have been many more cases and one fatality. One paper said Mr. Murrat himself mentioned 120 cases two weeks ago, then withdrew the statement.

Death in Ghana
ACCRA, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—A Togolese businessman traveling from Guinea died of cholera here yesterday, a few hours after being taken on an aircraft at Accra Airport, Ghana's Health Ministry announced today.

Dr. Frederick Sai, director of Ghana's medical services, told a press conference the man's wife and 8-year-old son, who have both been inoculated against the disease, are being held in quarantine here.

The World Health Organization reported in Geneva that there was a serious outbreak of cholera in Guinea, with at least 2,000 cases and 60 deaths.

5 More Israeli Cases
JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Five more cholera cases were confirmed today, bringing the total to 42, a Health Ministry spokesman said.

He said the latest confirmed cases were two Jews from Jerusalem and three Arabs from villages surrounding the capital.

EFTERLYST



FOR MORD
This wanted-for-murder sign was put up, and quickly torn down, at the Pistol Theater in Stockholm's Old Town. It bears a photo of Swedish Premier Olof Palme and says he is responsible for the death of 1,200 persons on roads and 400 persons in Swedish factories each year due to ineffective security measures. The poster, a sign for the play "Election Cabaret," was confiscated by police.

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Vatican Eases Restrictions On the Use of Wine at Mass

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Vatican announced today the issuance of instructions that will allow Roman Catholics to receive communion under both kinds—

bread and wine—on more occasions and under broader circumstances than have been allowed in the past.

In the future, individual bishops will be permitted to establish criteria concerning communion under both kinds.

Previously, permission had to be sought from the Holy See for each reception, except in 14 specific cases established through the reforms of the Second Vatican Council. The most widely known and applied case was the nuptial mass, at which the bridegroom and bride—and, often enough, all present—received communion under both kinds.

Until the Second Vatican Council, communion in the Western Roman Catholic Church, except in extremely few instances, was restricted to one form—bread. Only the priest-celebrant of the mass received both the bread and wine.

In the Eastern Rites of the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Churches and in many Protestant churches, including the Anglican Communion, Communion under both kinds has always been the practice.

The Roman Catholic practice of communion under one kind represented a break with its own apostolic tradition. It was justified by theologians, however, as a reply to alleged heretics who insisted that communion under bread alone was ineffective.

Communion under both kinds was one of the demands advanced by the Protestant reformers—demands that only stiffened Roman resistance and led to the perpetuation of the rule of communion under one kind.

Soviet delegate Alexei A. Roshchin told the 25-nation disarmament talks that the United States "wants to maintain in its arsenal chemical weapons for use where it considers this necessary, as happens now in Vietnam."

Mr. Roshchin said his government categorically rejects the American view that chemical and biological weapons should be dealt with in separate treaties, with the conference giving priority to the biological arms and leaving a chemical weapons ban to the future. He claimed the American view has been "under attack generally by world opinion" because of the use of these arms in Vietnam.

A British proposal for prohibiting biological weapons has been bitterly criticized by the Soviet Union, its allies and other nations for failing to include chemical weapons, such as tear gas, defoliants and napalm.

The Western powers say progress on a biological arms ban could be made quickly, while a prohibition of chemical means of warfare would elude agreement for a long time, particularly because of the complicated question of how to control it.

Mr. Roshchin said a recent American suggestion for joint study of the control aspects was only a maneuver designed to prevent consideration of a chemical arms ban in the conference. He said it is also "tantamount to an admission that, in effect, chemical weapons will never be banned," because it contains "no constructive element facilitating our search for a solution."

U.S. delegate James F. Leonard did not reply. The conference adjourns tomorrow.

On the ground, the Concorde's sonic boom was not as bad as expected, the spokesman said, but measuring the boom's and who may long-range effect will continue.

U.S. Envoy Sees Russian In East Berlin

Talk Seen Geared To 4-Power Meeting

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, Kenneth Rush, traveled through the wall to East Berlin today for a meeting with the Soviet official who is his counterpart in current, suspended four-power Berlin talks.

U.S. and East German announcements of the meeting came after the three-hour session was over and Mr. Rush was on his way by air back to West Germany.

U.S. officials refused confirmation of the meeting earlier, although guards at a wall crossing said Mr. Rush had gone to the East.

It was considered certain that Mr. Rush and his host at a working lunch, Pyotr Abrasimov, discussed the next round in the four-power dialogue on Berlin, which resumes this month.

Both announcements of the meeting said "matters of mutual interest were discussed." It was described as a return visit for one Mr. Abrasimov, the Kremlin's ambassador to East Germany, paid Mr. Rush in West Berlin earlier.

It was obvious, however, from the brevity and suddenness of Mr. Rush's appearance in Berlin from Bonn that the meeting had been arranged on short notice.

Both Mr. Rush and Mr. Abrasimov are participants in the four-power talks. Sept. 21 has been mentioned as a possible date for their resumption. It would be the seventh session involving the U.S., Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rush's quick trip to Berlin comes at a time of repeated rumors that the United States is formulating proposals to make to the Russians concerning easing access to isolated West Berlin.

The West German government, meanwhile, in the wake of its recently signed treaty with Moscow, says it expects the Russians to respond favorably to Western proposals in the four-power dialogue.

West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schütz has stated he feels that for the first time in a long time it might be possible to ease conditions in his Communist-surrounded and often harassed city.

West Berlin newspapers continue their speculation that the East Germans themselves will come forward with an initiative aimed at making Russian response to allied proposals in the four-power talks unnecessary.

This persistent speculation centers around renewed access for West Berliners to East Berlin and easier processing of West Berlin traffic by East German border controls. Also seen as an East Berlin initiative is restoration of telephone service between East and West Berlin, cut off in 1952.

Mayor Schütz said he is ready to negotiate with the East Germans within the framework of consultations with the Western Allies responsible for his city and with Bonn, which maintains West Berlin's viability.

East Germans Free Pilot and 3 Women

BIELMFIELD, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—A West German pilot and his three women passengers who strayed into East Germany Monday in a light aircraft were released by Communist authorities today and returned by train to West Germany.

The 31-year-old pilot of a Cessna-182, in which he intended to fly his three companions to the North Sea coast, landed at a small airfield 300 miles (481) by East German authorities, who said they would temporarily retain the single-engine aircraft.

U.S. delegate James F. Leonard did not reply. The conference adjourns tomorrow.

Russia Insists U.S. Is Trying To Keep Its Chemical Arms

GENEVA, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Union accused the United States today of seeking to maintain chemical weapons as a permanent part of its military arsenal.

Soviet delegate Alexei A. Roshchin told the 25-nation disarmament talks that the United States "wants to maintain in its arsenal chemical weapons for use where it considers this necessary, as happens now in Vietnam."

Mr. Roshchin said his government categorically rejects the American view that chemical and biological weapons should be dealt with in separate treaties, with the conference giving priority to the biological arms and leaving a chemical weapons ban to the future. He claimed the American view has been "under attack generally by world opinion" because of the use of these arms in Vietnam.

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Service of Homage for Mauriac To Be Held in Front of Institute

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—A service of national homage to Nobel Prize-winning French author Francois Mauriac, 84, who died yesterday morning, will be held Friday night on the steps of the Institut de France, which houses the Academie Française, in central Paris.

The public will be invited to pay their last respects to the author by filing past his body, which will rest in the little square in front of the building on the banks of the Seine.

Earlier, Culture Minister Edmond Michelet, for the government, and Mr. Pierre Gaxotte, for the Academie, will deliver eulogies to Mr. Mauriac.

Government ministers, parliamentary and administrative leaders and many figures of French cultural life are expected to attend. The body will be taken during the night to Notre-Dame Cathedral where a solemn requiem mass will be held Saturday, attended by President Georges Pompidou.

Bomb Kills Couple in an Auto At U.S. Embassy in Athens

ATHENS, Sept. 2 (UPI)—A bomb went off in a car in the U.S. Embassy parking lot here today, killing a Cypriot man and an Italian woman.

Police believed the couple was responsible for planting the bomb and three others on Athens subway tracks two weeks ago. Only one of the subway bombs went off, causing light damage.

Police said a hotel receptionist identified the victims as George Telkouris, 26, and Maria Angeloni, 31, traveling on an Italian passport. The receptionist said they had checked into the hotel today.

An embassy statement issued shortly after the explosion said that "although positive identifications have not yet been completed it is certain that neither of the dead were American or employed by the embassy."

The explosion occurred around 4 p.m. local time, shortly before the embassy's closing hours. "Given the force of the explosion and the time of the day, the loss of life might have been greater," the embassy said.

Building Damaged
The explosion caused considerable damage to the exterior of the building but no injuries to embassy personnel were reported.

Police forces arrived shortly after the explosion.

India's former rulers lost their battle with the government today as the lower house of parliament passed a bill to abolish their purses and special privileges.

The voting came at the end of an eight-hour debate with purses who are members of the house leading the attack. However, they were able to muster only 154 votes against the government's 339.

It was a close victory for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for if the vote in her favor had been ten less, the bill would have failed to get the required two-thirds majority of total members present. A record total of 493 members were present today in the 522-member house.

Leftist Support
Mrs. Gandhi was supported on the move by the pro-Moscow Communists and the more leftist Marxists. Communist, the two Socialist parties and several regional groups.

Banged against the bill were a combined opposition of three rightist parties—the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra, and the opposition Congress, led by old-guard leaders who broke away from her last year, along with a sizeable number of independents, including princes. Six princely members from Mrs. Gandhi's own Congress party defected to the opposition.

Tension reigned until the last minute in the packed house with a large number of relatives of the princes present in the visitors' galleries. Many of them let out a gasp when the vote-recording machine showed the verdict.

For three years, the princes have been resisting repeated attempts by the ruling party to take away their purses and privileges. Previously, they have been guaranteed by constitutional provisions the purses and special privileges in exchange for the territories they ceded India 23 years ago when it became independent. The purses range in value from the equivalent of \$446,000 a year given to the Maharajah of Mysore, to \$26.50 that the Thakur of Katoch collects. In all, the purses cost the government \$6.4 million a year.

28 Seamen Rescued
WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The 1,230-ton Liberian ship Wayfarer rescued 28 crewmen today from the burning Spanish freighter Ruizenda, 115 miles east of Curacao. Five crewmen remained on the 5,138-ton Spanish ship pending arrival of a tugboat.

OAU Eyes Diplomatic Drive To Halt Arms to South Africa

By Jim Hoagland

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 2 (WP)—The Organization of African Unity decided today to send a delegation of foreign ministers to Western capitals in a diplomatic offensive aimed at stopping arms sales to South Africa, reliable sources reported this evening.

The decision, taken in the second day of the OAU's annual summit meeting, carries out a recommendation made last week by the organization's Council of Foreign Ministers.

In adopting the resolution without a vote, the OAU heads of state also condemned France and West Germany for selling military goods to South Africa, and condemned Britain's stated intention to resume limited arms sales.

Conference sources said President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of this year's summit meeting, will play the key role in picking three to five foreign ministers who will probably visit Paris, Bonn and London and who may try to put the OAU's case before the United Nations at the October session of the General Assembly.

There was reportedly little heated debate on the resolution, although at least eight African countries went on record as having reservations about condemning the three European countries by name. The eight countries, mostly former French colonies, were the Ivory Coast, Niger, Lesotho, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Malawi and Rwanda.

Later the summit went into closed session. A spokesman said the heads of state would put a resolution on the agenda concerning two Algerians being held in Israel after they were taken off an airline that stopped there.

There is a great deal of irony in this. At the organization's February ministerial meeting, Algeria and other Arab countries fought a resolution that condemned the hijacking of planes and passengers. The resolution, pressed by Ethiopia, which has been the victim of several hijackings, finally passed.

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Silence on the Missouri

25 Years Ago, Japan Signed Surrender to Allied Powers

By Robert Trumbull

(The writer of this article, now *SOUTH Pacific correspondent for The New York Times*, witnessed the surrender aboard the USS Missouri 25 years ago while covering the event for *The Times*.)

SYDNEY, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The scene aboard the battleship Missouri 25 years ago seemed designed to emphasize the humiliation of a beaten Japan.

It began with a profound silence that morning of Sept. 2, 1945, as the Japanese, led by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, boarded the great gray ship to give effect to Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allied powers.

It ended with a vast thunder of American planes that reminded onlookers how the war had begun with the roar of Japanese bombers over Pearl Harbor on another warm Sunday morning. That had been three years eight months and one week before.

Not a word was to be heard on the crowded decks of the Missouri as the Japanese officers in dull green summer uniforms and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and his civilian aides in morning coats and striped trousers marched the few yards from the head of the gangway to their assigned places in front of the men on the quarterdeck.

Berie Stillness
The eerie stillness made the silent walk seem to take a very long time. Moving slowly, the Japanese looked straight ahead with expressionless faces. Mr. Shigemitsu limped slightly because of a wooden leg, the result of a terrorist bombing in Shanghai years before.

Famous military figures from Allied nations, brought from around the world to witness the surrender ceremony, stood in a grim-faced line. Among them, in the front row, were Gen. Arthur W. Percival, the British commander who surrendered to the Japanese at Singapore, and Gen. Jonathan Wainwright of the United States, captured in the Philippines.

The two men had just been released from Japanese prisoner-of-war camps. Their presence was taken as a living reproach to the Japanese for the mis-

treatment of Allied captives, of whom thousands had died. Feelings of triumph and vengeance ran through many of the officers and enlisted men who jammed the decks, stood on top of gun turrets and clung to ladders and platforms to witness the degradation of the vanquished.

Many Pens Used
General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, already designated supreme commander of the Allied powers for the occupation of Japan, used pen after pen in signing the surrender instrument. He would make a mark on the paper, then give the pen away. He handed the first to his old friend, Gen. Wainwright.

The Japanese achieved one small triumph in the humiliating proceeding. Yoshikazu Kato, a young aide to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, pointed out that the Canadian representative had signed in the wrong place, putting his signature below the name of his country instead of above it.

The mistake required some crossing out and rewriting to keep the document properly uniform. The alteration made a messy document, as many Japanese were to notice 20 years later when the surrender instrument was included in an anniversary display at one of the Tokyo department stores.

The instant that Gen. MacArthur formally pronounced the peace to be in effect, the sun broke through a persistent overcast for the first time that morning and illuminated the Missouri.

Roar of Aircraft
And then a drone of distant aircraft became a shattering roar as hundreds upon hundreds of planes from the victorious forces passed above the Missouri in a spectacular aerial salute to peace.

Countless homeless citizens camped in deserts of rubble, where the only evidence of previous habitation was an occasional fire-blackened safe showing where a shop or office had once stood. Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and all the other former industrial centers had suffered at least 80 percent destruction in the American bombing.

An elderly woman in baggy trousers, observed patiently picking up bits of brick one by one. "All she had," filled a wheelbarrow, perhaps was as significant an indication as any other of the terrible loss in the Japanese character.

The cities were rebuilt first in shacks of tarpaper and boxwood, then cheap frame and stucco, finally cement, steel and granite. The imaginative architectural creations for the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 and this year's Expo-70 in Osaka were on the way.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur watches Gen. Yoshida Umezo of Japan sign document of unconditional surrender during ceremony on the deck of the battleship Missouri. In the center is Lieut. Gen. Richard Sutherland.

Russia Warns Japanese Against Militarism

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Marshal Andrei Grechko, Soviet defense minister, says that any kind of revival of Japanese militarism will prompt increased vigilance by the Soviet armed forces to maintain their country's defenses.

Writing in Pravda on the 25th anniversary of the defeat of Japan, he said: "We cannot fail to take account of the danger to peace in Asia constituted by the revival of Japanese militarism in any form."

"Such a course of events obliges Soviet troops and the entire armed forces of the Soviet Union to increase their vigilance and main-

tain our country's defense capability at the necessary level."

The marshal was harsher on the subject of Japanese militarism than on China—a departure from many such anniversary articles in the past—but he said that the Chinese people could not forget the help given to them by the Soviet Union.

Writing in the armed forces' daily Red Star, the deputy defense minister, Marshal Matvei Zakharov, commented that friendly relations with the Chinese people had been broken off because of the "nationalist anti-Soviet policy of the current Chinese leadership."

Marshal Zakharov said that

there were forces in Japan "who have not drawn the necessary lessons from the cruel defeat in the Second World War."

"They have taken the dangerous road of reviving and activating militarism again, speaking openly of a review of the results of the war."

Both marshals maintained that the Soviet defeat of the Japanese Army in Manchuria was decisive in the capitulation of Japan.

To maintain that the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki played the decisive role was the work of reactionary historians and falsifiers of history, Marshal Grechko wrote.

Diggers' Find at Aphrodisias: Diocletian's Edict on Prices

APHRODISIAS, Turkey, Sept. 2, the Christian era. The figure (API)—Like many leaders today, the Roman Emperor Diocletian had an inflation problem in 285 A.D. He attacked it with a sweeping edict that placed price controls on merchants, whom he denounced as "avaricious."

Large fragments of the decree, printed on stone tablets, are among important new finds from an excavation at this ancient city in west Turkey.

In a preamble, Diocletian blamed businessmen for driving prices up and said that he, "as caretaker of all civilized and uncivilized peoples," had to decree a price list for hundreds of items—including egret feathers.

"It overcomes our reticence and sense of restraint to allow the Roman Empire to be turned into these venal things the merchants wish it to be," the emperor said.

The timing of the find in Turkey is a striking coincidence.

Premier Suleyman Demirel devalued the currency Aug. 10 and said his government will now take every necessary measure to combat the wave of price increases which followed. He sounded like Diocletian when he told the nation last week. "Free enterprise must not degenerate into profiteering."

In addition to the tablets, the team carrying out the excavation, headed by Prof. Kenan Erim, of New York University, has uncovered a colossal marble statue of a gracefully draped female goddess, nearly intact. Prof. Erim said the body, without the head, is more than nine feet tall and weighs between four and five tons.

He believes it could be a statue of Demeter, goddess of the harvest, made in the 1st or 2d century of the Christian era. The figure towered in the center of a square temple next to the market place of Aphrodisias, a market place which was lined for 100 yards on both sides with tall marble columns.

The giant goddess, the Diocletian tablets and other less dramatic but important finds this year add to the already massive collection of ancient statuary, documents and pottery found at Aphrodisias.

"This is probably the most important archaeological dig going on in the world," Prof. Erim says. He is Turkish, but his efforts here since 1961 are financed by the National Geographic Society and the Andrew Mellon, Vincent Astor and Ford Foundations.

What must be one of the world's most valuable collections of ancient statuary is housed in a warehouse with a leaky board roof in the tiny Turkish village next to the ruins.

Aphrodisias had rich marble quarries in the nearby hills and was the center of a school of sculpture. The mud floor of the unlighted warehouse, which once held grain and fruit, is covered with hundreds of priceless statues. Tall high priests of the cult of Aphrodite, the mother-goddess who gave the city its name, glower down through curly beards. Several perfect heads of ancient beauties lie, as if guillotined, wrapped in turban in wooden boxes.

Prof. Erim is searching for funds to build a museum among the ruins, which include a 300-yard stadium seating 30,000 people, elaborate marble-floored baths, a large and a small theater in excellent condition, and the large colonnade of a forum.

Extinct Reptile's Remains Found In U.K. Clay Pit

PETERBOROUGH, England, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The remains of an extinct sea reptile believed to be 150 million years old have been found in a clay pit near here.

They have been identified as the remains of a 15-foot plesiosaur—reported to resemble what the Loch Ness monster is said to look like.

The remains were found 30 feet below ground at Old Fenton, about 30 miles from England's east coast.

Britain Is Urged To Purchase Site Of Roman Town

SHREWSBURY, England, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Archaeologists uncovering an ancient Roman city buried under 18 acres of farmland today called on the government to acquire the site for the nation.

The city, known as Viroconium to the Romans when they ruled Britain 2,000 years ago, is one of the few large settlements that has not had a more modern town built over it.

Archaeologists from the University of Birmingham, who have been excavating a church and a forum found on the site, say the city offers a unique opportunity to study the whole of a major Roman center.

Excavation of less than an acre so far has revealed traces of baths, the ruins of a church and the colonnade of a forum.

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Making the Cease-Fire Work

Our earlier hopes that American-Israeli divergences over Egyptian cease-fire violations stemmed mainly from faulty intelligence coordination turn out to have been misplaced. For intelligence coordination has finally been established—Americans and Israelis overfly Suez and compare their findings—and yet in public divergences remain. Though violations can now be jointly discerned, Israel alone is so far willing to make them public and to protest against them. It holds that a standstill within the Canal Zone was a vital part of the cease-fire agreement and that Washington, the cease-fire sponsor, has a moral as well as political obligation to ensure that the standstill is observed.

The United States has wobbled. Unwilling at first to acknowledge it had been caught with its cameras down (or to concede that it had data from electronic surveillance available too), it tried to slip through by denigrating the Israeli allegations and casting aspersions on Israeli motives. (We trust Secretary of State Rogers will ensure that no more of these unfeeling and confidence-destroying mutters will be heard around his department.) Once its cameras were aloft and violations could no longer be denied, the U.S. government took the line the cease-fire is really more important than the standstill. Anyway, the important thing is to get on with talks at the United Nations. Clearly, the administration was in no mind to let its major diplomatic production be ruined by first-forgiveness jitters, no matter what were its own contribution to them.

Then, in what can only be taken as confirmation of the Israeli violation charges, Defense Secretary Laird announced Monday that the United States was (1) shipping more arms to Israel, and (2) asking Congress to vote arms credits in "substantially larger amounts" than earlier requested. By this means—the provision of more arms to Israel rather than the removal of the newly emplaced missiles in Egypt—does the administration evidently intend to redeem its pledge not to make Israel suffer militarily for honoring the cease-fire.

The important question is how this sequence has been received in Jerusalem, Cairo and Moscow. In Jerusalem, it is already clear that a heavy blow has been

dealt to Israeli trust in Washington. This is alarming because such trust offers the best, perhaps the only, antidote to the anxieties which make Israel resist the American peace initiative anyway. Moshe Dayan may yet quit the Israeli cabinet; if he does, Mrs. Meir will be hard put to swing her country behind negotiations. This would spell the end of the American initiative. The United States has got to do some effective fence-mending pronto.

An appropriate opportunity may be at hand. At a Western White House meeting, President Nixon was apparently presented Tuesday with hard evidence of two separate Egyptian violations of the standstill. One at the onset, one more recently. Presumably, since these are violations already publicly charged by Israelis, their frank acknowledgment by the United States need not add insupportable strain to the peace talks: what a public American acknowledgment might do, however, is help dispel the impression in Israel of U.S. indifference, while serving as a timely, not to say overdue, notice to Moscow as well as Cairo of our serious concern.

In Cairo, though there are hints of some awareness that Egypt may have overplayed its hand, the dominant feeling seems to be one of having pulled off a coup by improving the Egyptian military position and by evoking the always latent differences between Washington and Jerusalem. The danger is that Egypt will conclude that the United States is so eager for a diplomatic success it can be trifled with again. We trust that Mr. Laird's words on more arms and arms credits for Israel will be read in Cairo as the serious warning they are.

Moscow's attitude remains ambiguous. It knows that the United States is trying hard to separate the military and diplomatic tracks of its Mideast initiative and that Washington has left it to Moscow to bring Cairo along, taking responsibility itself only for "delivering" Israel. Yet the Soviet leadership must not be left in doubt about the limits to the cheating the White House will put up with. The Kremlin must also realize how its Mideast performance may feed back into the prospects of a SALT agreement and into other East-West affairs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Senate Warning on Vietnam

The Nixon administration will make a colossal mistake if it interprets the Senate's rejection of the Hatfield-McGovern amendment as an invitation to slow down American troop withdrawals from Vietnam or to stonewall the peace talks in Paris. The fact that 39 senators were sufficiently concerned over the erratic course of administration pronouncements on Vietnam to favor a legislated timetable for withdrawal should be evidence enough of the impatience felt by many Americans at the lag in progress toward a negotiated peace.

As the debate clearly showed, some senators previously critical of administration policy in Indochina and Paris—among them John Sherman Cooper and George Aiken of the President's own party—were reluctant to tie Nixon's hands to the extent prescribed by the modified amendment. Their fear, which we shared, was that a legal deadline would strip Hanol of any incentive to compromise and thus doom the Paris negotiation.

But patience will not endure for long if the administration now simply marks time in Paris or retards its own tentative timetable for troop withdrawals. On the peace talks, the President's remarks in his CBS-TV interview earlier this week were not encouraging; he seemed to rule out any prospect of a new American initiative in secret talks with North Vietnam.

The right course now would be a United States proposal for a standstill cease-fire by both sides in Vietnam, as was formally urged Tuesday by a bipartisan group of 14 senators. The initial White House reaction was affirmative, but the important question is whether a go-ahead will be transmitted to Ambassador Bruce in Paris. Such instruc-

tions could transform the whole negotiating climate. There was no real victor in the vote on Hatfield-McGovern, though the administration did avert embarrassing defeat. The sponsors failed to get the "anything over 40" total which they had said would constitute victory; and they failed basically because they tried to drive the Congress too deeply into the detailed management of American foreign policy. The majority sought to keep the President's options open; now it is up to the White House to demonstrate that it knows how to use that latitude to speed an end of the demoralizing Vietnam war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

François Mauriac

François Mauriac was that rare combination, a master storyteller and a master moralist. He wrote about sinners—men and women palpably of the flesh—and about sin. Thinking of life in such terms may be old-fashioned these days, and Mauriac may therefore put off some readers. But that would be a pity, for he utilized evil to illuminate virtue; and in so doing he universalized and humanized his profound moral and religious concerns.

It was this sense of morality that also infused his politics and his social criticism. It led him to sometimes curious conclusions. He accepted De Gaulle but not Gaullism. He defended Sartre and the Rosenbergs. So, like many moralists, he was quirky, but he had an integrity that even his fiercest critics respected.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Servan-Schreiber's Challenge

Goal of the spectacular (challenge by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber to French Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas) is to force unity of the democratic center, the left liberals and the left outside the Communist party: to put them on a JSS course. . .

"Judge me after three years," JSS said after his election in Lothringen (Lorraine). For him there is now a danger that the French will judge him in three weeks. He

has shown how one can win an election, but since then not much more.

He will now certainly show how clever one needs to be to put a prime minister in a predicament. But in this manner he will scarcely assure the strong staying power he needs for an effective, long-lasting opposition. Is Servan-Schreiber running an election campaign for Servan-Schreiber?

—From the *Frankfurter Rundschau*. (Frankfurt).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 3, 1895

PARIS—Life in Paris and life in London are two very different things. Of course, it is much more amusing to dwell in the French than in the British capital; but, at the same time, London affords, in a variety of ways, solid compensation for its comparative lack of gaiety. At all events, life on the banks of the Seine is disproportionately dear as compared with the cost of living on the banks of the Thames.

Fifty Years Ago

September 3, 1920

NEW YORK—Marcus Garvey has been named provisional President of Africa by a Negro convention which has been in session here for the past thirty days. After being inducted to his high office, Garvey was arrayed in a flowing crimson robe slashed with green. The oath of office was administered by Chaplain General McGuire, clad in a white robe, while the ceremony was aided by the "African Militia" in uniform.



The Philosophers at Bay

By James Reston

ASPEN, Colo.—In the last few days, a group of distinguished scientists, economists, historians and philosophers meeting here has reached the melancholy conclusion that modern technology, greedily men and complacent or inefficient governments are debasing human values, ruining the quality of our environment, and threatening the future of a decent and civilized world.

Some put primary blame on the machine, some on human greed, and some on the failure of government to recombine modern machinery and political institutions with the minimum human requirements of a rapidly growing population. But all insist that the human family is approaching an historic crisis which will require fundamental revisions in the organization of society.

Here, however, agreement breaks down. On the goals of human society, as usual, there is widespread though not total agreement, but on the means of achieving even the minimum goals of a

livable diet for all men, clean air and water, and reasonable security from death by curable disease or war, there has been in this conference a babble of disagreement. All these problems of technology, war, and human suffering, say some of the participants, are connected; therefore, a whole new system of world controls must be devised. Even if this is so, say others, nothing will be done if we try to do everything. Therefore, we must deal with the most practical and dangerous problems before us and set modest goals.

Henry Steele Commager, the American historian, argues that national sovereignty must be restricted if the basic problems of war and the distribution of natural resources are to be eased. Within the United States, he questions whether civil action against industries that pollute the air and water will suffice, and suggests that only criminal penalties—sending the heads of offending industries to jail—will meet the scope of the problem.

Science and technology are needed to solve our problems, argues Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the vaccine for the prevention of polio, warning against those who recommend anti-science and anti-technology remedies. "It is apparent," he says, quoting Isaac Asimov, "that the physical and spiritual health of a single individual, and mankind as a whole, should be the final yardstick in measuring both progress and problems. . . . The future will depend on whether our ethics and values can keep pace with our scientific and technical knowledge."

A Theme

Through all this debate, there runs the theme that technology is out of hand, and that man must stay in control or be the prisoner of the machine. But which man—the official, the politician, the philosopher, the community leader? "Stop talking about the quality of life," says Paul Goodman, the author of "Growing Up Absurd," who describes himself as a Jeffersonian anarchist. "Leave the quality of life to poets and lovers. Keep government planning to the minimum level of the tolerable. Give the people bread and let them make their own choices."

Harvey Brooks, professor of engineering and applied physics at Harvard, takes a different tack. "The hope provided by continuing economic growth is much greater than any expectation that could be satisfied by redistribution of existing income. . . . he says. "National policy will somehow have to find a way to contain and channel all these contradictions. It now seems possible that we have or can within a few years develop the intellectual technologies necessary to manage and improve our complex societies, but how can we create the consensus, or at least the organizational structures, necessary to put them into practice? This seems to me the central problem of our time."

Differ in Degree

Thus, while all see the human crisis as something very real, they all tend to differ about its severity, the time available to deal with it, and the means and even nature of the problem. Some, like Goodman, place their faith in action by the people; others in government control over the harmful uses of private property; others in education; still others in a new world order, or a new ethic or even a new religion.

"The problem of how the fruits of science are going to be used," says Dr. Salvador E. Luria, the biologist and 1959 Nobel Prize-winner in medicine, "is an ethical rather than a scientific problem: a problem of values, of wisdom, of responsibility. For the first time in his history, man has learned enough about his environment, with which he is engaged in an unending game, that he may deal his own hand. But he has not learned enough about himself. Man is like a card player engaged in a game for high stakes without being sure of his own nerves and, even worse, without reliable knowledge of the rules of the game. . . . We may gamble on the wrong card and face nuclear or biological disaster. Or we may stumble on the right play, and then, the only reward will be to go on playing. . . . It is a fair conclusion from all this that the 75 distinguished players here have not stumbled on any definitive answers in the two days of their discussion. But then, they have been grappling with the unanswered questions of over 2,000 years."

Lusaka and the Decline Of the Third World

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE—In a few days, representatives of about half the world's nations will meet in the African capital of Lusaka, Zambia, for the third summit conference of the "non-aligned." In the international context of 1970, it seems safe to assume that the world will little note, nor long remember, what they do there. The Third World is less influential than it once was. The 1960s, which began with the big powers courting the uncommitted countries of Asia and Africa, have given way to the 1970s and an unprecedented round of big power diplomacy and deals in the Middle East, Europe and Vietnam in which the views of these countries are being little sought and less heeded.

In Yugoslavia, cockpit of non-alignment, there is still a hope, though a faint one, that the Lusaka conference will fashion a workable political platform of unity which could be used at the United Nations and elsewhere to reduce the monopoly of the great industrial lands in deciding the fate of the world.

Yugoslav View

The official Yugoslav view is that the concept of a group of nations bound together by a common sense of alienation from the rich countries of the north and sharing a revulsion to imperialism and colonialism is more valid now than ever. "If non-alignment sometimes appears on the outside to be weak, it is really only because the members of the movement are weak and exposed to the pressures of the powers," as one official put it here.

President Tito sincerely believes that the alternative would be a tragic one, in which the smaller countries would have to give up the goals of sovereignty, national independence and self-help and submerge themselves in one of the three great blocs, American, Chinese or Soviet.

To some extent this is already happening. Two founding members of the club, Egypt and Cuba, have moved into positions of dependence on Moscow and a third, Cambodia, has become reluctant on the United States. Cuba will not come to Lusaka at all. Egypt's Nasser, if he comes at all, will do so mainly as a tactical gesture of independence from Moscow. And the rival seating applications of the Cambodian exile government of Prince Sihanouk in Peking and of Lon Nol's regime in Phnom Penh are likely to reveal wide differences between Chinese sympathizers and others taking a more pro-Western line.

To a very large degree the waning prestige of the non-aligned movement has been the outcome of the changing relations between the superpowers and of their greater readiness to work things out among themselves rather than compete for influence militantly in the Third World. It is inconceivable that President Tito's refusal to condemn Soviet breaking of the nuclear testing moratorium at the first summit in Belgrade in 1961 could peeve the West today as it did then.

The likes of fortune have not helped either. Nobody in 1961

could have foreseen the Russification of Egypt, the death of Nehru, the ouster of Sukarno, Cambodia's Sihanouk and Algeria's Ben Bella, or imagined the magnitude of pressure on the Asian and African countries generated only a few years later by the Sino-Soviet conflict.

Since the first summit, the limitations of non-alignment have also become clear. There have been armed clashes between two non-aligned countries (Algeria and Morocco), impotency in the face of the Chinese attack on India, and the rise and fall of radical factions (i.e., pro-Chinese) and movements within the movement.

Potential Timebombs

The United stands on current world issues which President Tito and Nasser had sought in the late 1950s and early 1960s (the heyday of non-alignment) have failed to materialize, and there has been no sign of the world "progressive front" of Communist and non-aligned countries that President Tito once hoped for.

On the contrary, the Lusaka conference, like those in Belgrade in 1961 and Cairo in 1964, is loaded with potential political timebombs, from divisions between Francophone and Anglophone African states on Western arms shipments to South Africa, to divisions between Arab radicals and moderates on the Middle East peace effort. The seating of a South Vietnamese Revolutionary Government (National Liberation Front) delegation, supported by Tito and opposed by such countries as Liberia, could also produce controversy.

The Yugoslavs know that it will take more than generalized condemnations of racism, imperialism, the military blocs and the arms race to gloss over these differences. President Tito, who ranks as the founding father of the movement, has invested his full prestige and skill in overcoming the initial apathy for the conference and has persuaded 18 heads of state (including Mrs. Gandhi of India, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and Suharto of Indonesia) to attend. Yugoslav engineers have risen to the occasion by building 63 villas and the conference hall in Lusaka in two months' time.

Yugoslavia has grown more ambiguous with its steady reintegration into Europe, and there is some muted criticism in the press of Yugoslavia's influence-building in the Third World. But the memory of Yugoslavia's ostracism from Europe, East and West, between 1948 and 1951 has not been forgotten and there is no doubt of Belgrade's sincerity in keeping the movement alive.

The reason for, as one expert said, of the subject here puts it, that "non-alignment transcends all the differences, because it is essentially a grouping of the underprivileged, underdeveloped, and alienated, of countries whose real concern is tomorrow, even though they may not always agree on today." If Lusaka does nothing else, it will be a brief, plaintive and perhaps final reminder to the superpowers that the world is still divided into rich nations, and poor.

Letters

Where Credit Is Due

In his reply (HRT, 27 Aug.), to my letter (HRT, 24 Aug.), I cannot help but feel that the editor's manner is just a little bit waterlogged.

My letter concerned Transatlantic crossings, not Transatlantic hopscotch. He conveniently omits to mention that during Lt. Col. A.C. Read's leisurely crossing in the Curtiss NC-4, he made stops at Newfoundland, the Azores and Portugal. Although an epic feat in its own right, I hardly feel that it can be placed in the same category as the achievement of John Alcock and Arthur Whitten Brown. If it were so, presumably the prize of \$10,000 offered by the London Daily Mail for the first Transatlantic crossing would have been awarded to him, not to Alcock and Brown. Also, it is unlikely that these heroic aviators would have been knighted by

His Majesty, King George V, for a "second-best" effort.

No, sir, I'm afraid this one is ours, not yours.

L. F. HILDITCH.

Dakar, Senegal.

Landberg was the 75th to fly the Atlantic, according to "Great Flights" by C. St. John Sprigg.

Albert Read and his crew in a Navy Curtiss flying boat, using as stopping places Fayal and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, were the first, and reached Lisbon on May 27, 1919.

Landberg was at least the 61st to fly the Atlantic non-stop in a land-based aircraft, according to "Believe It or Not." Alcock and Brown were the first. The 61 others were the crew, paying passengers and a stowaway in dirigibles.

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Germany (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
Greece (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
India (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
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Japan (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
South Africa (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
Sweden (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
Switzerland (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
U.S.A. (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
U.K. (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00
Yugoslavia (air)	12.00	30.00	50.00	120.00



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11

Some Foreign Debt Repaid

Reserves Slip £18 Million In Britain, But Pound Rallies

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by only £18 million (\$43.2 million) last month despite the adverse economic effects of a rash of industrial strikes and the more recent pressure on sterling.

The drop—the first monthly setback to the reserves since May, 1969—was announced by the government today. But it softened the blow by also disclosing that during last month £20 million was taken out of the reserves towards settlement of overseas debts and reducing Britain's obligations to the International Monetary Fund.

Without these withdrawals, the reserves would have been £38 million higher—the same gain as in July.

The gold and dollar stockpile now totals \$11.47 billion (\$2.75 billion).

As payment for exports and imports is frequently in arrears, it is difficult to assess how much the reserves were affected by the national dock strike—which closed down virtually all ports—and by the loss of car and truck exports because of the present component suppliers' strike.

The foreign exchange market did the reserve loss in its stride. Because of this wave of wildcat strikes in the motor industry and

the massive wage settlements in a number of key industries, a bigger decline had been expected.

The pound, which had steadily since mid-May, opened today at \$2.3826, unchanged from last night's close. Within an hour it moved up to \$2.3828 and added two more points after the Treasury's announcement.

Sterling staged a big rally here this afternoon to close at \$2.3835, up 15 points.

Market experts, analyzing the reserves announcement, said it now seemed clear that the Bank of England had strategically allowed sterling to fall during last month's selling pressure rather than take dollars from the reserves.

It would appear that this policy was still being followed yesterday when sterling's dollar rate slumped to \$2.3820—its lowest for a year—and started speculation about a bank rate rise.

This morning, before the reserves announcement, the currency was still suffering and at one stage some banks were said by dealers to have temporarily stopped trading in forward currency because future trends were so chaotic.

In the bullion market, the impact of the pressure on sterling touched off increased buying—pushing up the price of gold 17.5 cents an ounce to \$381.0, its highest for several months.

Esso Interest Rate Is Cut; Eurobond Market Astonished

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Eurobond market was set back on its heels today with the announcement that the interest rates on Esso Overseas Finance's two flotations-in-progress are being lowered to a level not seen since early spring.

According to issue managers Morgan & Cie, the \$20 million, 15-year issue from the Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary will carry a 9 percent coupon, compared with the originally announced 9 1/2 percent.

For the second issue, \$30 million of five-year notes, the coupon cut is to 8 3/4 percent from 9 percent.

Some Astonishment

The half-point drop on the longer-term issue was received in the market with astonishment. "I don't think it's ever been done before," said a Smith, Barney spokesman, voicing the unanimous opinion of observers.

Morgan cited an easing in interest rates internationally—the bank rate cuts in Canada and France, plus the virtual certainty that the U.S. "prime" lending rate at commercial banks will come down in the fall—in announcing the Esso move.

On the other hand, Esso is a very special case, in that it carries the highest possible credit rating and has never before made a public offering in the international market. Demand for the issues in the original terms was said to be tremendously high.

Lower Rates?

Morgan also said it believed the Esso rate cut would bring rates down across the board and several observers agreed with that observation.

There was little doubt that over the short term, prices of higher coupon bonds on the secondary market would be lifted so as to bring the yield into line with the Esso terms.

But over the longer term, observers were less sure of what exact the Esso move would mean.

The unregulated Eurobond market is fickle by nature especially now, after the battering it has received in the past year. Changing terms in mid-stream is generally considered bad form, as it leaves underwriters and investors, signing up for bonds under one set of terms, somewhat up in the air.

Prices Flat

Dealers warn that the Esso cut also comes at a time when prices on the secondary market are still flat—with most recent flotations leading at around their issue price. This, they say, somewhat undermines the argument that a general easing in interest rates is in the offing on the Eurobond market.

It was noted that the test of rates will depend heavily on what

Esso Told to Cut Libyan Oil Output

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (Reuters).

Standard Oil of New Jersey has been ordered to cut back oil production in Libya to 630,000 barrels a day, effective Sept. 5, a spokesman for Esso said today.

The cutback is from a previous level of 740,000 to 745,000 barrels, the spokesman said. Negotiations between Jersey Standard and Libya on oil prices are continuing, he added.

Uranium Find In Australia Boosts Stock

Price Almost Triples At Queensland Mines

SYDNEY, Sept. 2 (AP).

Queensland Mines today became Australia's latest boom company following the discovery of the world's richest uranium reserves in the semi-desert of remote Northern Territory.

From yesterday's closing price on the Sydney Stock Exchange of 11.60 Australian dollars (\$12.99), the shares opened today at 30 Australian dollars but settled back to close at 25 dollars. On Friday the shares were being sold for 3.50 dollars.

Announcement of the strike of 55,000 short tons of uranium oxide ore with an average grade of 540 pounds a ton came after the exchange closed yesterday.

Estimates of the value of the discovery at Narbarlek—180 miles east of Darwin—vary between 300 million and 700 million Australian dollars (\$326 to \$194 million).

"Fantastic" Ore Content

The uranium content of the ore has been great as "fantastic" by mining and financial observers here—most deposits average between 2.5 and 3.5 pounds of uranium oxide per ton.

Queensland Mines chairman and managing director Roy Hudson pointed out that because of the exceptionally high grade, treatment costs would be "only a matter of a small number of cents a pound."

The rich find is approximately three times the previously known total of Australian uranium reserves and adds 3.5 percent to known world reserves.

The discovery is expected to result in a revision of the government's stringent restrictions on the export of uranium.

Goodrich to Sell Share Of Japanese Venture

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (AP).

Goodrich Co. said today that E. F. Goodrich Co. of the United States had agreed to transfer all of its holdings in the Japanese company to Japanese interests.

Japanese Geon, one of Japan's major vinyl chloride and synthetic rubber makers, said the transfer will be made, Sept. 20, mostly to companies of the Furukawa Industrial Group, of which Geon is a member. Goodrich holds 24 million or 20 percent of Geon shares.

German Payments

FRANKFURT, Sept. 2 (Reuters).

West Germany's balance of payments in July was in surplus by 258 million marks (\$108 million), compared with a deficit of 449 million marks in June and a deficit of 114 million marks in July last year, the federal bank said today.

'So, I'm a Millionaire ...' Says Woman Prospector

ADELAIDE, Sept. 2 (Reuters).

A retired hospital matron who has staked a claim to the world's richest uranium deposit said today she wished at first she had never found it.

"I was most distressed by the enormity of the find," said Mrs. Gwen Stevens, an Adelaide mother of two daughters.

"However, I realize that it

2,400 square-mile-area in the Northern Territory for one Australian dollar a square mile a year.

Stands to Make Millions

It is estimated that apart from the option price—reportedly \$50,000 Australian dollars from Queensland Mines—Mrs. Stevens and her daughters, who have part of the holding, stand to make six million or so Australian dollars as a percentage of the profit.

She first began studying geology maps several years ago as a hobby. "Rather than play the stock exchange, I would rather find the deposits," she said.

"Personally, uranium scares me," she added. "I have had samples from Narbarlek at home, but soon got rid of them. It isn't really dangerous, but its radioactive potential just scares me."

Still Unimpressed?

She added that she was still "unimpressed" that the world's richest uranium strike had been made on her lease.

"So, I'm a millionaire—I've still got a home to run you know," Mrs. Stevens told reporters.

"Maybe my hospital training has helped me keep hold of myself, but everybody else seems to have blown their cool, as the saying goes," the former matron said.

will be of benefit to both the Northern Territory and its people, and Australia as a whole."

Mrs. Stevens claims rights to the gigantic Narbarlek uranium strike.

Mrs. Stevens took up mineral prospecting four years ago and was granted authority over a

Presidential Unit Washes Hands of 'Alert'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).

The President's Commission of Productivity, at its first meeting Aug. 7, refused to accept responsibility for the first "inflation alert" produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

This was revealed in a press conference held on Aug. 25 by George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, for a small group of reporters. A transcript, made generally available yesterday, indicated the commission's unwillingness to associate itself with the "alert."

Mr. Meany is one of the labor members of the government-industry-union commission. Its chairman is George Shultz, the President's director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The President announced last June—in response to pressure for some form of "lawbreaking"—that he would create a national commission to study ways of increasing productivity, and that an inflation alert, to pinpoint price or wage trouble spots, would be developed by the CEA.

At that time, Mr. Nixon said that alerts would be issued by the commission. But when the members, including Mr. Meany, discovered that the long CEA document highlighted sharp wage increases in the construction industry (among other things), they rebelled at the procedure.

The Meany interview indicates that there had been no advance copy of the 116-page report to the commission. The commission "not only had nothing to do with drafting it, they had never seen it before," Mr. Meany told reporters.

Moreover, the plan called for issuance of the document to the press that afternoon. The commission's response, according to Mr.

Pace of Trading Lightens

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).

Stock prices recovered from a sinking spell at mid-session today and managed to close only a shade lower on the New York Exchange, as volume continued to ebb with the dip in prices.

Weighting on the market was the possibility of an automobile strike when the current union contract expires Sept. 14.

The United Auto Workers picked General Motors and Chrysler as twin bargaining targets, with the result that these two auto stocks kept on a downhill grade.

General Motors fell 1 3/4 to 71 3/4, while Chrysler eased 3/4 to 27 1/8. Ford stood unchanged at 48. Its high price for the year is 49 1/2. All of the "Big Three" stocks made the active list.

Dow Rebounds

At noon, the Dow Jones industrial average was down more than 8 points. It finished at 746.54 with a decline of 1.51. This marked the third straight dip in the Dow industrials, coming on the heels of a sharp August rally.

Turnover thrived back to 9.71 million shares from yesterday's 10.44 million shares.

The NYSE index eased 0.02 to 45.06, but Standard & Poor's 500 inched up 0.01 to 80.36.

Glamour issues bounced back after two days of weakness.

Marx Data Sciences rose 1 1/2 to 27 3/4. The company reported higher profits for its latest fiscal year.

Elsewhere in the computer sector, Memorex ran up 3 7/8 to 72, Control Data gained 2 5/8 to 38 1/2, and Burroughs added 2 1/8 to 106 1/4. IBM edged up 1/8 to 264—its best price of the day—after trading as low as 259 1/4.

Also in the glamour group, Fairchild Camera rose 1 1/8 to 24 3/8. Avon Products was ahead 1 1/8 to 69 5/8 and American Research Development moved ahead 2 3/4 to 55 1/4. Xerox gained a point to 78 7/8 in brisk trading.

Natamas, climbing 3 to 45 as the second most active stock, scored again as a market feature. Yesterday, the stock rose 3 1/8 after announcing that it had discovered oil offshore in Sumatra.

Reading & Bates Offshore Drilling, which has an interest in the production contract, added 1 1/4 to 28 after gaining a point in the previous session.

Overall, the Big Board finished with 587 advances and 658 declines. One of the new highs set today was Federal National Mortgage Association, known popularly as "Fanny May." It ran up 3 5/8 to its high of 48 7/8.

"Fanny May" was listed Monday on the NYSE, switching from the over-the-counter market. The stock was split 4-for-1 early last month. The company holds mortgages, mainly in residential properties, that are insured or guaranteed by the federal government. Formerly owned in part by the Treasury secretary, the company is now privately held. The government, however, retains a voice in its operations.

Pittston, the most active issue, dipped 8/8 to 37. No. 3 on the active roster, behind Natamas, was Telex, which rose 1 1/8 to 12 1/2.

Pace of Trading Lightens

Early Losses Cut, But N.Y. Stock Prices Slip

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Rank Xerox Earnings Soar; King Resources Shows Loss

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).

Rank Xerox, joint subsidiary of Xerox Corp. and the Rank Organisation, had a profit gain of 55 percent in the year ended June 27, to the equivalent of \$2.92 million from \$80.04 million.

Announcing these results, the Rank Organisation revealed a gain in its own net profit of 31 percent for the period. Earnings totaled \$26.15 million in the latest fiscal year, up from \$27.55 million.

Of Rank's total net, Rank Xerox contributed \$29.21 million, up 35 percent from its \$21.59 million payment to Rank in fiscal 1969.

King Resources

DENVER, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—King Resources Co., the mineral properties company that earlier this year attempted to take over Investors Overseas Services, reported today that it lost \$15.67 million in the first six months of the year.

In the 1969 half, King reported a profit of \$7.13 million. Revenue this year slipped to \$30.7 million from \$44.8 million in the year-ago period.

Royland Boucher, the newly-elected chairman who replaced John M. King, said that as a result of a cost reduction program, action taken.

Japan Cites 'State Data' In U.S. Action on TVs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).

Japanese makers of television sets have charged that the Treasury's action last week alleging "dumping" in the U.S. market was based on "state price data" going back as long as three years.

The statement by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan has been made available here. It called the Treasury's action in withholding customs appraisement of television sets from Japan "arbitrary" and said the action "appears to bridge the basic fairness of the procedure and raises questions as to the integrity of the action taken."

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South Africans Sell Gold to IMF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—South Africa sold a further \$35 million worth of gold to the International Monetary Fund in August, the fund disclosed today. The sale was made under the

provisions of the December, 1969, agreement which permits sales of up to \$35 million quarterly from the gold stock South Africa held on March 17, 1969, less sales to monetary authorities.

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PEANUTS

SCHOOL STARTS NEXT WEEK.

WHERE AM I GOING TO GET THREE DOLLARS FOR ANOTHER DESK?

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUY YOUR OWN DESK! WHERE'D YOU GET THAT IDEA?

REALLY?

JUST WAIT 'TIL I CATCH THE KID WHO SOLD ME THAT ONE LAST YEAR!

B.C.

I'M CONSTANTLY BEING ACCUSED OF BEING CLUMSY AND AWKWARD...

WHILE ACTUALLY, I AM QUITE NIMBLE AND AGILE!

I SEE....

...UH... GIVE ME THAT PART AGAIN AFTER NIMBLE....

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ABE

RAQUEL

SISTERHOOD, LIKEWISE!!

DIG JOHN

BEEBLE BAILEY

WHAT'S SO GREAT ABOUT THIS PLACE?

MAY WE SEE THE MENU?

NO MUSIC... NO ATMOSPHERE...

WAIT!! YOU SEE THE MENU?

YOU WANTED TO SEE MEE?

MISS PEACH

DID YOU GET A LOAD OF FRANCINE'S NEW BACK-TO-SCHOOL HAT?

YES!

FRANCINE, IT'S GOING TO WILT IN ALL THIS RAIN!

IT'S NOT THE RAIN I'M WORRIED ABOUT...

IT'S HOW WILL IT STAND UP UNDER MY CLASSMATES' SARCASM?

BUZZ SAWYER

WHY, CHIP? WHERE'D YOU COME FROM?

SHH! I GOTTA GET YOU LOOSE, MR. SAWYER.

WHY, CHIP? WHERE'D YOU COME FROM?

WHY, CHIP? WHERE'D YOU COME FROM?

WHY, CHIP? WHERE'D YOU COME FROM?

WIZARD OF ID

PEACE!

PEACE?

IT RHYMES WITH FLEECE

REX MORGAN M.D.

THIS IS DR. MORGAN! I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH DR. HASTINGS, THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

HOLD ON, DOCTOR.

IT'S GOOD TO HEAR YOUR VOICE, REY. I WAS GOING TO STOP BY TO SEE YOU RIGHT AFTER LUNCH. I'D LIKE TO PREVENT A HANGING.

IF POSSIBLE, I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU FOR A FEW MINUTES BEFORE LUNCH. I'D LIKE TO PREVENT A HANGING.

I TAKE IT YOU'VE ALREADY HAD YOUR LUNCH, JUNE?

YES—BUT I'LL HAVE ANOTHER CUP OF COFFEE WHILE YOU HAVE YOURS, BRICE!

POGO

NEEDS YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND, POGO. THE FIRST HUMAN TO GO INTO THE GREAT BEYOND, TO SHOW THE WAY, SO THAT THE HUMAN BEINGS WOULD BE COME FROM THE BEASTS!!

MUST SUCCESSFULLY SURRENDER HIMSELF TO SHOW THAT HUMANS CAUSE ANY POLLUTION AND SO MUST GO...

HE'LL BE A NATIONAL HERO, A BOY OF AMERICA, A JEWEL OF THE EARTH, A BEAM OF THE OCEAN, AND...

...A PEARL OF A PATSY?

POGO, I WANA BE THE FIRST TO SHAKE YOUR HAND.

IN PARADE...

RIP KIRBY

WE ALWAYS DO, SIR, THE MINUTE I GET THIS PLACE IN ORDER! ALSO I WAS EAVESDROPPING...

DESMOND, HOW DID YOU KNOW WE WERE LEAVING?

SUCH HONESTY CAN GET A PERSON FIRED, YOU KNOW. BUT WE DON'T HAVE TIME FOR THAT NOW. GET PACKING!

NEXT DAY ADVENTURERS THREE TAKE WING ON A STRANGE MISSION...

BLONDIE

EXCUSE ME A MOMENT, DASHWOOD—I WANT TO GET A CIGAR.

HERE'S THE CHECK, SIR.

MR. DITHERS—THE WAITER BROUGHT THE CHECK WHILE YOU WERE GONE!

YEH... I TRIED THAT BEAUTIFULLY, DIDN'T I?

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Several scientific bidding systems have made their presence felt in major championships in the United States during the last four years. The least known of these will become much better known, for its originator has written a book about it.

"The Roman System of Bidding—A Dynamic Approach to Bridge" by Dr. George Rosenkranz, is perhaps the most comprehensive and accurate book ever written on any system. It is published by World at \$7.95, and its 325 pages contain more than 400 hands and nearly 200 quiz questions.

Like most other modern system creators, Dr. Rosenkranz attempts to solve the problem posed in standard methods by strong hands that are not good enough to guarantee a game. Instead of using one club as a strong forcing bid, he makes use of one no-trump for some strong unbalanced hands and two diamonds for some strong balanced hands.

One of the more spectacular bidding sequences that are possible using Roman is shown in the diagram. South's opening bid of two diamonds indicated a balanced hand with 19-21 points, and the response asked South to define his point-count. Three diamonds showed exactly 20 points, and the jump to five clubs showed a major two-suiter and a void in clubs.

This sequence was enough to inspire South. His partner had invited a slam, and he knew that every high card in his hand except the club jack was pulling its weight. The decision to bid the grand slam in spades rather than hearts was influenced by the possession of the spade jack.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
2♦ Pass 2 NT Pass
3♦ Pass 5♣ Pass
7♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond ten. Solution to Previous Puzzle

LAKE PLANT WRAP
LIFE ALERIE HOMO
MOTIE RAHPAIGIOUS
PETICOCK BELFRY
LURES WALK
ACETAL DERTISIVE
CENTRAL LARD NOR
OLD CHURCH SIA
MSU GATES SCOUT
BEMOANED CARUSO
RIBS PANIC
OPIATE ANANIAS
CANTERBURY GAGE
TITTO ROMEO ENNA
ODOR ASPIEN SITIR

DENNIS THE MENACE

ONE OF YOUR TIRES GOT SHORT OF BREATH!

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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RICLY

INGRYP

HINEAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASSO PIANO CIRCUS HEALTH

Answers: What they called the fountain pen tycoon—HIS NIBS

BOOKS

THE EUROPEAN SURRENDER
A Descriptive Study of the American Social and Economic Conquest.
By John Ney. Little, Brown. 500 pp. \$39.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

If stereotypes count, then the style in John Ney's "The European Surrender: A Descriptive Study of the American Social and Economic Conquest" is a classic statement of American style—brash, opinionated, vigorous, given to emphatic generalizations.

I suspect the reason the book hasn't made much of a splash is explicable because of this. If Europeans took it seriously, then it should have caused the same excitement that Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's "The American Challenge" stimulated. This book is an answer to that one, albeit in English (Servan-Schreiber's book having been published first in French).

It is a far more readable and more thought-provoking book than Servan-Schreiber's, evocative as a novel in its depiction of pseudonymous Europeans with whom the author has come into contact, professionally as a part-time businessman and writer) and socially.

Once the effect of the style (which is a little like over-the-top American talk) in a first-class compartment of the Royal Scot) dissipates, we recognize that a still more important American trait is present: iconoclasm.

"The question is not whether dominance has occurred, but when it happened and what forms it has taken. The occurrence of the dominance is a boundary, a settled fact... All Europe is Americanized and going to become more so, whether by its own hand or by that of the slightly enervated and befuddled teacher-parent... America has conquered. Europe has surrendered. Now the literary possibilities are almost exclusively descriptive as on a trip through the Amazon jungles."

This is a good example of both the prose and the attitude. But the editorializing is secondary to the reportage, which is remarkable. Ney is observant and straightforward.

His perceptions may rest on some preconceived notions, particularly when, say in Kings Road, Chelsea, he muses: "The clothes on these young: At first one doesn't believe such harlequins against the dreary buildings. Bell-bottomed purple trousers, frilled shirts, silver bangles... but everything is of shoddy material, these Tiny Times are as impoverished as the native original and as insecure as the New World namesake. They scurry along lustily—do they have jobs? In America the clothes would change the waters; here they remain the same."

"The clothes and the hair are pathetic. One wonders if they can be anything but a reaction to colonization, a way of expressing a sense of loss... But traditional American skepticism warns that these young are hurt and have done this to themselves to express the unhappiness and lack of order in their lives. It is pseudo-revolt, and only proclaims the frustration that real revolt is beyond them."

Mr. Kirsch is the book of The Los Angeles Times.

But traditional American skepticism in the reader produces the impression that it is a fugue grown from the author's original thesis. Ney much better with the close. The English section of the book, though it quotes observations and some hard evidence, largely from a business episode experienced by Ney.

Representing a small assortment of American friends, he is there to check out a promise of investment in a small English firm which is an interesting patent. Of the three directors, a Lord Lady on the board to satisfy the British penchant for titles is really the sharpest man in the business, and incidentally a character worthy of old Wodehouse.

The other two do not reach this. As a consequence the decision to take Ladick on board suggests to Ney that they are conventional Englishmen. The inability to recognize his talent is evidence that they don't really know what they're doing.

Ladick is authentic. Ray and Harper, the other two, are synthetic Englishmen, one whom breaks into tears of anguish and exorcises American malice when an American business pert lays it on the line that their methods are antiquated and that the firm is doomed failure.

Ney explores France, in Eastern Europe, the German speaking world, and Russia. Europe, again when he is dealing with recognizable individuals, the effect is impressive. As a gift for capturing dialogue and setting, deep skin, communicating the essence character.

The point is the same: The surrender has been made, a surprisingly early in Ney's view and even Eastern Europe is not and hungry for it. It doesn't matter that Americanization not come even from any action on America's part; American-idea is in the wind.

There is resistance but it is necessarily the kind expressed by Servan-Schreiber. It is rather that, subconsciously, the European is an imperfect American. Even when institutions such as supermarkets are copied, customs and conventions preclude absorption of American technique. European schools educate in terms of vanished world.

Ney says the Europeans are hopeless, really. "Englishness, Frenchness, German pleasure-seeking" stand in the way. But, in the end, he has surpassed his own point: a fate of all hyperbole. No matter. It is an interesting, exciting book, no less so being excessive, and well worth reading. If the sarcasm and skepticism make it sound like intentional parody, the passage of deeply-felt reportage makes worthwhile.

CROSSWORD By Will We

ACROSS

1 Short jacket
5 Girl's nickname
10 Blueprint
14 Left Prefix
15 Protruding window
16 Hurry
17 Illustrated
18 Solid ground
20 Miscalculate
21 Accomplishment
22 Dress panel
23 Warm over
25 Record
27 Listens
28 Objections
32 Effect's trigger
33 Mints
34 Chop
35 Govern
36 Glens
37 Cold Adriatic wind
38 Devoured
39 Prepared, as apples
40 Unite
41 Metal holders
43 Medit. island

DOWN

1 Church leader
2 Home town of Dreiser and Debs
3 Repaired
4 Here's companion
5 Anthems
6 Regions
7 Gossip
8 Teutonic: Abbr.
9 Note of Guido
10 Fine chg
11 Etruscan title
12 Peak

44 Carney and others
45 Goes astray
47 Like some sheep
50 die
51 Pinch
52 Dreadful
55 Their, in France
56 Sea bird
57 Carouse
58 Weapon: Fr.
59 Golf club
60 Elm's forte
61 Actual being

13 Straight
19 Fighter's implements
21 Phoney
24 Gaelic
25 Dedicated
26 Particles
28 Rods
29 Hem flasks, at times
30 Glass-enclosed gardens
31 Influence
32 Crouch
33 Hauls
36 Numskull
37 Undisguised
39 French horns
40 Horse hair
42 Prohibited
43 Mutilate
44 Entertained
46 River of Berlin
47 Excited state
48 Leading man
49 Whether
50 Hindu deity
53 Parents: Abbr.
54 Slangy word agreement
55 New Guinea

سكنا مع الراح

